



Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

AUG 18 1999

Subject of Request: Austin J. App

FOIPA No. 429560 /190- HQ-1250810

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
- (b)(3) _____

- (b)(4)
- (b)(5)
- (b)(6)

Section 552a

- (b)(7)(A)
 - (b)(7)(B)
 - (b)(7)(C)

 - (b)(7)(D)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(F)
 - (b)(8)
 - (b)(9)
- (d)(5)
 - (j)(2)
 - (k)(1)
 - (k)(2)
 - (k)(3)
 - (k)(4)
 - (k)(5)
 - (k)(6)
 - (k)(7)

(See Form OPCA-16a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 405 pages(s) were reviewed and 251 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

- originated with another Government agency(ies).
These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
- contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

*Freedom of Information
and
Privacy Acts*

Subject: Austin J. App

File Number: 100-210108



Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

SA FILE NO. 105-76

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 12/1/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3, 6/44 11/1, 21/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] OM
TITLE AUSTIN J. APP		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>CC TO: CJA REQ. REC'D 1-9-64 JAN 22 1964</p> <p>ANS. BY: [REDACTED] ds</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>b7C</p> <p>Photo 13015 CC TO: Legal, Dony REQ. REC'D 1-24-64 FEB 7 1964</p> <p>ANS. BY: [REDACTED] ds</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 6-14-59 404</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Philadelphia 2 - San Antonio</p> <p>COPY IN FILE</p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #27843 DATE 12-9-87 BY SP/AM</p> <p>This investigation is predicated upon information received from [REDACTED] San Antonio, Texas. [REDACTED] who is of German descent, advised that the Sub- ject is presently [REDACTED] in San Antonio, Texas. He stated that Subject came to San Antonio in the early part of September, 1944, as an English professor in the Incarnate Word College, San Antonio. He stated that Subject speaks with a German accent and that recently he had talked to Subject in German, and that in every respect he was very suspicious of Subject as being very pro-German. [REDACTED] could not give any specific statements which Subject had made, but stated that he has endeavored to defend Germany in every way. [REDACTED] advised that this was the first year of Subject's teaching in San Antonio, and that prior to this, it was his understanding that Subject had taught at the University of Scranton at Scranton, Pa., and had lived at 343 Harrison Ave., in that city. He advised further that Subject is registered with the local board in Scranton, Pa., and [REDACTED] he has ascertained that he is a member of the Columbus Mäuennerchor, a German organization located at 966 South High St., in Columbus, Ohio. [REDACTED] stated that Subject left San Antonio on September 8, 1944.</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>100-210108-4</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>FILED</p> <p>7-2034</p>			

[redacted] and made a trip to Monterrey, Mexico, and vicinity, and returned to this city on September 17th. He stated that Subject had talked to him about going to Mexico City and other places in Mexico prior to this trip. [redacted] stated that Subject had told him that he was not in favor of HITLER, but that it was due to the last peace of the last world war with the Germans which caused this war. b7C He stated that the German people did not want war and were positively against unconditional surrender demands of the Allies. Subject then stated that there would be no HITLER if the peace terms, as a result of the last world war, had been just. He stated that Subject had also made the statements that someday there will be streets in the United States named after HITLER.

[redacted] was interviewed, and she furnished substantially the same information as above.

On November 1, 1944, there appeared an editorial in the San Antonio Express newspaper, the daily newspaper printed in San Antonio, which editorial was principally a discussion of the starvation and ill health in France as a natural consequence of German occupation and mismanagement. On November 4, 1944, [redacted] of the San Antonio Express newspaper, furnished this Office with the following letter from Subject, which had been written by Subject to the newspaper: b7C

"I read with interest your editorial analysis of the under-nourishment and ill health in France.

Your principal conclusion is that such starvation and ill health is the natural consequence of German occupation and mis-management.

Upon some thought I believe that other causes can be added to your analysis, which I humbly add.

Another cause of the starvation and ill health of France is the Allied blockade of Europe. Whenever Europe is subjected to a food blockade all Europe so blockaded suffers from a shortage of food. That is why the blockade is undertaken. In the last war the Germans themselves often died of starvation. With the Allied blockade in effect against France, even if every German were a Hoover or a Lehman, there would be a shortage of food.

Another cause is the Allied bombing of France. You probably read the bitter protest of the French bishops to beg the Allies to stop bombing France. If Allied bombing was as successful as we were led to believe then it must have created endless disruption in food and medical distribution in France.

SA 105-76

Another cause is the vast French underground encouraged and often supplied by the Allies for the purpose of disrupting transportation, and food production and distribution. How disrupting such underground elements are is being noted now that they are beginning to interfere with the present occupiers of France.

Interesting facts that could be added to your analysis are that many more millions have died of starvation in Allied occupied territory than in Axis occupied territory. British and American occupied India has just gone through the most ghastly starvation in history, but that was due not to any British (or American) savagery but to the dreadful consequences of war. Millions have died of starvation in Free China, occupied by Chiang Kaishek (and apparently some of our troops), but their death by starvation is not due to Kaishek's "savagery", but to the consequences of war, such wars as our Ally Russia started against Finland and our opponent Germany started against Poland, and our one-time ally of 1917, Japan, started against China.

Since newspapers pride themselves on being fair and just and on seeing all the causes, come hell or highwater, I thought you might not mind my extending your analysis of the causes of French starvation. I think it is noble of you to concern yourself with the starving and suffering people all over the world.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ AUSTIN J. APP

Austin J. App, Ph.D."

The following description of Subject was obtained from observation:

Name	AUSTIN J. APP, Ph.D.
Age	Approximately 35 yrs.
Height	5' 8"
Weight	180
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium

P E N D Y I N G

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN ANTONIO

PH FILE NO. 100-12308 GRJ

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-2-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-29, 30-45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHANGED: AUSTIN JOSEPH APP		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Ditto to CC TO: Legal Board REQ. REC'D 1-12-46 FEB 7 1964 BY: [Signature] ANS BY: [Signature]</p> <p>RHC CC TO: CJA REQ. REC'D 1-9-64 JAN 22 1964 ANS BY: [Signature]</p> <p>Records of LDB [REDACTED] Scranton, Pa. reflect the following: APP born May 24, 1902 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Secured A.B. degree from St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Minnesota, in 1924. Received M.A. degree in 1926 and Ph.D. in 1929 at Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Employed as professor at Catholic University from 1927 to 1935. Professor of English at University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa. from September, 1936, to September, 1942. Taught at summer session in 1942 at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa. Inducted into U. S. Army at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. on Sept. 11, 1942. Honorable discharge March 12, 1943 at Camp Claiborne, La. as over age. Army serial No. 33353746. Fellow professors at Scranton University state APP is extreme idealist, pacifist, and altruist. Described as pro-German but not pro-Nazi. Is great admirer of German and English peoples as they are more intelligent and cultural than other Europeans. Felt that nations with highest type civilization should rule less civilized nations. Has made many statements, prior to entry of U. S. in war, which might be construed as pro-German. Credit record satisfactory. No criminal record at Scranton Police Department.</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED - RUC - HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-2-87 BY SP1/MCm</p>			
REFERENCE: APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 1, 1944 at San Antonio, Texas.		
COPIES DESTROYED <i>6-24-59 RJS</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100 210108-6 RECORDED & INDEXED <i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 3 - San Antonio 2 - Philadelphia COPY IN FILE			

26 FEB 1945

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2024

DETAILS:

The title of this report is being changed to reflect the full name of the subject as listed in his Selective Service file.

A review of the file reflects that on October 3, 1942, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished the following information: b2 b7D

APP at that time was head of the English Department at the University of Scranton. He was born in Wisconsin of German parents. He secured his A. B. degree at St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Minnesota, in 1924. He received his M. A. in 1926 and his Ph. D. in 1929 at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. He was employed as a professor at Catholic University from 1927 to 1935. He has been employed at the University of Scranton since 1936. He reportedly has taken postgraduate courses at Oxford University, Oxford, England. He has visited Mexico, Panama, and Canada. He has also served as college professor during summer sessions at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa. This informant states that the subject had been called before the school authorities at Scranton University because of the subversive character of his lectures. On December 8, 1942, he reportedly addressed his class as follows: "America is to be blamed for our war with Japan because Japan is like a dog which, if teased long enough will finally turn and bite you." He reportedly made statements that the Germans were a superior race and that America would do better to ally itself with Germany rather than England. He wrote a pro-German review of the book "The Moon is Down" by JOHN STEINBECK.

He was reportedly bitter about his induction into the United States Army. This informant described the subject as highly intelligent, exceptionally clever, and an able professor who may be dangerous because of his ability to influence others.

In July, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, forwarded a communication to the Philadelphia Field Division. This communication was transmitted to the Cincinnati Field Division by letter dated February 16, 1944, as the subject was presently residing at Hilliard, Ohio, at that time. A lead is being set forth for the Cincinnati Field Division to review the information furnished by this informant for the benefit of the San Antonio Field Division. A copy of this communication from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] is not available at this time in the Philadelphia Field Division. b2 b7D

AT SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

On January 29, 1945, [REDACTED] of Local Draft Board No. 6, 336 North Washington Avenue, furnished the

following information from the subject's Selective Service file: AUSTIN JOSEPH APP, while residing at 343 Harrison Avenue, Scranton, registered under the Selective Training and Service Act on February 16, 1942. He was assigned order No. 10325 and serial No. 1770. At that time he was employed as a professor at the University of Scranton, 331 Wyoming Avenue. He listed as the person who would always know his address Mr. AUGUST H. APP, Menomonie Falls, Wisconsin. His questionnaire, which was filed June 1, 1942, stated that he had attended St. Francis Seminary at St. Francis, Minnesota; Catholic University at Washington, D. C.; and two summer sessions at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. He stated that he could translate both German and Spanish. He had taught as a professor at Catholic University in Washington, D. C., Scranton University, and planned to teach during the summer session of 1942 at Laros College, Dubuque, Iowa.

He was inducted into the United States Army on September 11, 1942, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was assigned to the New Cumberland Reception Center, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, on September 25, 1942. He was honorably discharged from the United States Army on March 12, 1943 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. His rank at the time of discharge was private and his serial number was 33353746.

After his discharge, he was employed at the Jaeger Machine Company, 550 West Spring, Columbus, Ohio. He worked for this company about six months when he secured a position teaching English Composition at St. Mary of the Springs College at Columbus, Ohio. He is presently employed as a professor at the Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas.

He secured permission from this local board to visit Mexico from September 6 to 20, 1944, "for pleasure and education trip."

The following changes of address were listed in the subject's file:

June 19, 1942	Laros College, Dubuque, Iowa;
September 2, 1942	University of Scranton;
March 29, 1943	75 East Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio;
May 1, 1944	476 West Seventh Avenue, Columbus, Ohio;
September 1, 1944	146 Davis Court, San Antonio, Texas.

b7c

[REDACTED] rented an apartment to the subject for about four or five years prior to the fall of 1942. She described the subject as a very quiet man who was methodical in his habits and an excellent tenant. He always appeared to be honest and conscientious regarding his work and very liberal in religious matters, as he spoke at

[REDACTED] churches of all denominations when requested. He did not mingle with the other three tenants of the apartment building and knew none of the neighbors in the vicinity of his apartment. She had never heard him make any un-American statement or in any way express pro-Axis sympathies.

[REDACTED] stated that the only neighbor who might know the subject was [REDACTED] who is employed at Joseph's Square Deal Jewelry Store on Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED] of the University of Scranton, 331 Wyoming Avenue, furnished the following information:

The subject was employed as a professor and head of the English Department at the University in September, 1936. He had previously taught for about seven years at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C. He was a conscientious and industrious worker but too idealistic for presenting practical problems to his classes.

b7C
[REDACTED] stated that many might consider his statements pro-German but that he believed his opinions were motivated by an altruistic temperament rather than a sympathy for Germany. On one occasion on December 8, 1942, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, APP made the statement to his class that the United States had so handled the Japanese question that our actions provoked Japan to attack us. On this occasion APP was reprimanded by [REDACTED] and other members of the faculty and cautioned to use more discretion in his remarks.

[REDACTED] advised that prior to the entry of the United States into the war, he had had many heated discussions with APP regarding the international situation. In all these discussions APP took the position that Germany, having a better cultural background, was entitled to give the invaded countries the benefit of this culture. APP did not approve of using force to thrust upon the invaded countries the civilization of Germany. He often praised England and the United States for their high type civilization and on many occasions stated that "the country that has the most bathtubs will win the war."

[REDACTED] has received recent letters from the subject which bear a rubber stamped "Blessed are the peacemakers." [REDACTED] described the subject as a poet who lived an introvert life but liked to attract attention by making startling remarks and by writing his opinions, which often differed from the public opinion of the time.

He did not want to be drafted for the Armed Forces; but under his philosophy, he could not be a conscientious objector as he felt the laws of the land should govern rather than the individual desires of each citizen.

[REDACTED] stated that one of the subject's closest friends, [REDACTED] who was a fellow professor at the time he was there, was [REDACTED] San Antonio, Texas. [REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED] would be able to furnish additional personal data regarding the subject if the same is desired.

[REDACTED] University of Scranton, furnished the following information:

b7c
He had worked with the subject as a member of the faculty at Scranton University and had engaged in many discussions with the subject prior to our entry in the war. He described the subject as "pro-German but not pro-Nazi." In these discussions the subject took the position that the English people were the most highly civilized and intelligent people in the world and that Germany was second in culture and civilization. He also praised the United States for its development of scientific inventions. It was the subject's opinion, as mentioned in these discussions, that England and America would defeat Germany in the event there was a war as they were more intellectual and had reached a higher degree of civilization than Germany and her allies had attained. [REDACTED] stated that the subject based all his reasoning on the superior intelligence of peoples and the degree to which they had advanced themselves in obtaining comfort and the necessities of life. He had heard the subject make statements which might be considered pro-German; but in his opinion, these statements were based upon the subject's theory that Germany, being a more highly civilized country than Poland or Czechoslovakia, was entitled to govern and assist the less intellectual nations.

He did not want to be drafted for military service as he felt that the use of force by any nation was improper way to spread culture and enlightenment. Under his theories, it was proper for him to serve in the Armed Forces, as this was demanded by law, but he did not want to advance himself to a rank of an officer as this effort on his own part would be a compromise of his position as a pacifist.

[REDACTED] at the University of Scranton, furnished the following information:

He advised that he had been associated with the subject on the faculty at the University of Scranton and was an associate editor with him on a literary publication known as "Catholic Best Sellers." They had many discussions prior to the entry of the United States in the war, during which time APP defended the Axis powers. He did not condone the use of force by the Axis but explained that the Treaty of Versailles and various trade agreements had reduced Germany to a state of poverty. He at

all times expressed a desire for the Allies to win the war with the Axis as such a victory would be the only way that true culture could be spread among the nations. It was [redacted] opinion that the subject was not pro-German but rather attempted to take an international view of the war based on the rights of all countries to have a decent living.

[redacted] explained that on one occasion Dr. APP had written a review for JOHN STEINBECK'S book, "The Moon is Down," which criticized STEINBECK as a spreader of propaganda which would make all civilians in occupied countries murderers and executioners. APP had indicated that if STEINBECK'S philosophy had been followed through, the German civilians would kill American soldiers in the army of occupation in the event Germany is defeated. [redacted] in a subsequent issue of this publication, wrote a dissenting review.

b7c

[redacted] advised that she had been a neighbor of the subject when he had an apartment at the above address. She described him as an excellent neighbor who never interfered with the rights of others. She stated that he did not mingle with any of the other tenants and was well liked although not very well known. She could furnish no other pertinent information.

[redacted] secretary of the Commercial Association of Scranton, Connell Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania, advised that the credit record of the subject was satisfactory. She furnished other background information which has been set forth above in this report.

[redacted] Identification Division, Scranton Police Department, Scranton, Pennsylvania, advised that they had no record of the subject.

The following description of the subject was secured from his Selective Service file:

Name:	AUSTIN JOSEPH APP
Present address:	146 Davis Court, San Antonio, Texas
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	May 24, 1902, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Height:	5' 10"
Weight:	170 pounds
Eyes:	Gray
Hair:	Brown
Complexion:	Light
Social Security No.:	199-09-7789

PH File 100-12308

Marital Status: Single
Employment: Professor, Incarnate Word College,
San Antonio, Texas
Selective Service: Registered Local Draft Board No. 6,
Scranton, Pa.
Order No. 10325
Serial No. T770
U. S. Army service - inducted
September 11, 1942 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Honorable discharge March 12, 1943,
Camp Claiborne, La.
Serial No. 33353746

No leads are being set forth in this report, except the one to the Cincinnati Field Division, as it is not known how extensive an investigation the office of origin contemplates in this case.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

DATE
**RAVISHING THE WOMEN
OF CONQUERED
EUROPE**

The Big Three Liberators at Work Having a
Wonderful Time Raping and Debauching the
Women of Germany, Austria, and Hungary.
'Re-educating' Them to Become Good
Christians!

AUSTIN J. APP. Ph. D.¹

316 SAN PEDRO AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS

Once, long ago, a girl told me how a girl friend
of hers had been taken in a car by four men, out-
raged, and left to stagger home. The story so sick-
ened me that I still remember it with wrath and
pain. I believe my reaction was typical of Americans
of pre-Unconditional Surrender days. Even Amer-
ican gangsters were not so foul as to stand by silent
or leering while a woman was outraged.

Yet, now, in the last year, our Russian allies
have raped hundreds of thousands of girls, and
mothers, and even grandmothers in Central Europe,
and all our government and our press keep saying
is, "Let's try to understand the Russians."

Then suddenly, when Russia reaches out towards
Iran oil, they cry "Let's get tough with Russia."
They let a million Christian women be raped in
silence, and then are ready to shoot over some
Asiatic oil! What depravity of values!

I don't want any shooting poses to stop the rap-
ing of German, Austrian, and Hungarian women.
Christ never shot anybody. But he stood up to
scoundrels and called them hypocrites and whitened
sepulchers! True Christianity does not shoot for
right, but it stands up for it bravely, even danger-
ously—everywhere and all the time!

I want Christians to protest so loud and long
against the brutalizing of the conquered women of
Europe that it will thunder around the world, even
into Russian hamlets. On that question, all the
world, even decent Russians, will be with us—and
these outrages will soon stop. When one is com-
pletely right, one does not need to fight. It is only
when one "gets tough" where one is half wrong
that one gets into wars.

These are the sentiments with which I offer this
pamphlet to you.

1 Until drafted into the army in 1942, the writer was head of the English department, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa. Now associate professor of English at Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas. Born in Milwaukee; A. B., 1924, St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; M. A., 1926, Ph. D., 1929, The Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Spent four summers in Europe, 1927, 1931, 1932, and 1934. Dated, April 1, 1946. Revision, May 1, 1946.

INDEXED IN
PUBLICATION
FILES

100-210810

The foulest atrocity occupation troops can commit is rape:
Sad to say, it is an Allied atrocity, not a German one.

Our fellow-re-educators of Germany, our Russian Allies, entered Danzig, March 24, 1945. A 50-year-old Danzig teacher reports that the following day her niece, 15, was raped seven times, her other niece, 22, fifteen times. A Russian officer told the women to seek safety in the Cathedral. After they were securely in, our brothers-in-arms entered and, playing the organ and ringing the bells, kept up a foul orgy through the night, raping all the women, some more than thirty times. (See Nord-Amerika, Dec. 6, 1945, p.1). Surely, that's a wonderful time—for the fellows helping us try the Germans at Nuernberg!

Dr. O., a Catholic pastor of Danzig, declares, "They violated even eight-year-old girls and shot boys who tried to shield their mothers." ²

The Russians Practice Unconditional Surrender Literally

A Russian general said to Lieut. General Ira Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied air forces, "We've decided just to kill all the German men, take 17,000,000 German women and that will solve it" (San Antonio Light, June 14, 1945).

And these beloved fellow-liberators of ours are doing very well indeed. *They know why one wants Unconditional Surrender and why Americans cried for a "harsh" peace against the Germans, and they understand the spirit of the Morgenthau Plan: IN VIENNA ALONE THEY RAPED 100,000 WOMEN, NOT ONCE BUT MANY TIMES, INCLUDING GIRLS NOT YET IN THEIR TEENS, AND AGED WOMEN!* So reported the Most Rev. Bernard Griffin, British Archbishop (now cardinal) after a more or less official tour to study conditions in Europe (NC Report, Oct. 18, 1945).

A Lutheran pastor, in a letter of Aug. 7, 1945, to the Bishop of Chichester, England, describes how a fellow pastor's "two daughters and grandchild (ten years of age) suffer from gonorrhea, result of rape" and how "His mother, eighty-three years of age, died of consequences of rape," and how "Mrs. N. was killed when she resisted an attempt to rape her," while her daughter was "raped and deported, allegedly to Omsk Siberia, for indoctrination" (See *Tablet*, Oct. 27, 1945). Indeed, the re-educators of Germany are having a wonderful time! And the Morganthau Planners and the "harsh" peace boys are leering with joy!

Neither Old or Young or Nuns are Spared

The day after our noble fellow-crusaders conquered Neisse, Silesia, 182 Catholic nuns were raped. "In the Diocese of Kattowitz sixty-six pregnant nuns were counted." In one convent when the Mother Superior and her assistant tried to protect the younger nuns with outstretched arms, they were shot down. The priest who reported this said that he knows "several villages, where all the women even the aged and girls as young as twelve were violated daily for weeks by the Russians" (See Nord-Amerika, Nov. 1, 1945).

"We Allies Are no Monsters!" Aren't We?

"We Allies are no monsters," said Churchill to the Germans in January, 1945. "This, at least, I can say on behalf of the United Nations, to Germany . . . Peace,

² Italics throughout the Pamphlet are my own.

though based on unconditional surrender, will bring to Germany and Japan immense and immediate alleviation of suffering and agony" (*Time*, January 29, 1945).

"Oh, yeah!" as a newsboy would say. *Since that time the Allies who are no monsters have raped more Christian women than have literally ever before been raped in the history of the world.* They have put Germany on a 1300-calory starvation level; they have looted twelve million people of their homes, goods, food and even clothes and driven them from their homelands; they have kept or taken their men into slave labor; they have taken one-fourth of their farm land and their ships and their factories and most of their farm implements and then told them to live by farming; *they have abused and starved to death more German babies than there ever were Jews in Germany;* and finally they raped and debauched hundreds of thousands of German, Austrian, and Hungarian girls and women from eight to eighty. They brought to their death five times as many Germans in one year of peace as died during five years of war! Yes, yes, of course, "We Allies are no monsters!"

Bevin: "It Was the Most Awful Sight"

After British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin saw what the Allies were doing to "some 15 million German 'displaced persons'" that had been looted and driven from their homes he cried in Parliament, "I felt, my God, that is the price of man's stupidity... It was the most awful sight" (*Time*, Nov. 5, 1945, p.30). But he is wrong in calling it "man's stupidity"—it is the Big Three lust for injustice; it is their lust for a harsh, power-political peace, that's what it is. It's a crime, not a stupidity!

Time magazine (Oct. 2, 1945, p.27), describing the mass expulsion "of at least nine million Germans from East Prussia, Danzig, Silesia, Pomerania and the Sudetenland" says, "*It is a tale of horror, old men starving on the roads, young girls raped in boxcars.*" And the holy crusaders who are doing this raping have the shamelessness of trying whole classes of Germans as war criminals!

Sylvester C. Michelfelder, a Lutheran pastor, just returned from Germany describes in *The Christian Century* how "*Bands of irresponsible bandits in Russian or American uniforms pillage and rob the trains. Women and girls are violated in sight of everyone. They are stripped of their clothes.*" Yes, the holy re-educators of Germany are having a wonderful time!

The Pope Protests the Violation of German Women

So much so that "His Holiness Pope Pius XII in a letter to Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber... lamented '*the base injuries and misadventures which German women and girls have had to suffer*'" (NC, Vatican City. See *Dubuque Witness*, Jan. 10, 1946). The Vatican radio (AP, London, April 27, 1946) charged that in the Russian occupation zone of eastern Germany cries for help are going up from "*girls and women who are being brutally raped and whose bodily and spiritual health is completely shaken . . .*"

Imagine what the holy crusading American press and radio commentators would have made of this, had the Pope said it of French women during the German occupation! But unfortunately for them, the Pope couldn't say that because those "wicked" Germans committed less rape than even our "dear Boys." So our holy crusading press and radio commentators keep screeching about the concentration camps (where no

women were raped) and are silent about the vast and worse concentration camp our Morgenthau Plan has made out of all of Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

The Lust, Liquor and Loot of Our Own Armies

Though to compare the conduct of our own armies with the bestiality of the Russians would be sacrilegious, our armies, too, are reported having a "wonderful time" debauching conquered women. John Dos Passos (*Life*, Jan. 7, 1946, p.23) quotes "a red-faced major" as saying, "*Lust, liquor and loot are the soldier's pay.*" A serviceman writes, "Many a sane American family would recoil in horror if they knew how 'Our Boys' conduct themselves, with such complete callousness in human relationships over here (*Time*, Nov. 12, 1945).

An army sergeant writes, "*our own Army and the British Army along with ours have done their share of looting and raping . . .* This offensive attitude among our troops is not at all general, but the percentage is large enough to have given our Army a pretty black name, and we too are considered an army of rapists" (*Time*, Sept. 17, 1945).

Re-Educating the Germans with Rubber Prophylactics

The implication of these letters must make the gods of hell guffaw, for it is to be remembered that these boys were lend-leased into the war in order to teach the Germans Christianity and to bring them and the world the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter! As soon as the government had lend-leased them into the war to bring the Germans Christianity it issued its "modern crusaders" (as even Archbishop Spellman called them) "50,000,000 prophylactics a month" (*Time* Sept. 3, 1945), and subjected them to "shocking indoctrination . . . in practices held by decent citizens to be immoral," as Bishop Michael J. Ready charged (N. C. W. C. News, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1945).

Equipped, therefore, with fifty million immoral prophylactics and graphically instructed in their use, the modern crusaders swarmed in to teach the Germans Christianity—and to have a wonderful time. Their government furthermore instructed them that marriage with the inferior-blooded Germans was absolutely forbidden but having illegitimate children with German women (whose husbands and boyfriends were being conveniently held as slave laborers) could count on allowance money (See AP Dispatch, Berlin, Sept. 12, 1945, "German-American Marriages Forbidden").

The Anglo-Americans Far More Decent Than the Russians

A good time was thus assured for the noble conquerors—provided only German women would prove "cooperative." Quite sincerely and gratifyingly it can be said that for the Americans and the British to have a "wonderful time" much depended on the "cooperativeness" of the German and Austrian women. As we have seen, this is not needed for the Russians. They simply rape any woman from eight years up and if a German man or woman kills a Russian soldier for anything, including rape, "50 former Nazis would be killed for each incident" (*Time*, June 11, 1945).

Nor was "Fraeulein" lack of cooperativeness an obstacle to a good time for all of the troops under General Eisenhower's command. According to testimony given in the Senate on July 17, 1945, when the

French colonial troops under his command entered the German city of Stuttgart, they herded German women into the subways and raped some two thousand of them. Even a PM reporter "reluctantly confirmed the story in its major details" (See *Peace Action*, July, 1945). It will be remembered that one of the chief charges for which Yamashita was hanged by our crusaders was that troops under his command had in their last desperate days, after American troops had severed his line of communication with them, raped twenty-five Manila "beauties."

The German Armies the Most Decent Armies of the War

In Stuttgart, troops under Eisenhower's command, with whom his communications were not severed, raped more women in one week in one city than troops under Hitler's command seem to have raped in four years in all of France. For such literally seem to be the facts, however disconcerting to decent Americans. The bewildering fact is emerging that the German troops of occupation, 7,000,000 of whom, according to an AP Nuernberg Dispatch of February 28, 1946. Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief U. S. prosecutor, wants outlawed and presumably executed as war criminals, were the most decent large-quantity troops of World War II. That they did far less raping and looting than the Allied troops can no longer be questioned.

In their behavior toward the women of conquered territories, the German troops seem actually to have been the most correct and decent in the whole history of warfare. William Shirer, in his *Berlin Diary*, on June 17, 1940, in the first flush of German occupation, described how many French women had fled Paris for fear of the Germans. "It seems," he wrote, "the Parisians actually believed the Germans would rape the women and do worse to the men... The ones who stayed are all the more amazed at the very correct behavior of the troops—so far" (p. 412).

After four years of German occupation, Frederick C. Crawford, President of Thompson Products, on January 4, 1945, in a "Report from the War Front," where with others the War Department had taken him on an inspection tour, said, "the Germans tried to be careful in their dealings with the people... We were told that if a citizen attended strictly to business and took no political or underground action against the occupying army, he was treated with correctness" (p.5). In short wherever Americans have been able to investigate for themselves, they have found that however ruthless the Germans were with resisters and saboteurs, they were uncommonly Christian and decent towards the women of the conquered. They seem to have committed no more rape in conquered territories than American troops committed right here at home and in fellow-allied countries.

However, one can insist gratefully, in the matter of rape American (and British) occupation troops in Germany have not been notoriously bad. In that respect it seems true to say what Novelist John Dos Passos said of looting. "When Americans looted they took cameras and valuables but when the Russians looted they took everything. And they raped and killed" (*Life*, Jan. 7, 1946, p. 24).

German Women Treated as Fair Objects of Debauchery

The nasty charge that seems justified is that the American government and army authorities and too many of the soldiers seem to regard German women

as fair objects of insult and debauchery, deprived of respect and rights by unconditional surrender. There is too much of the spirit typified by one Allied Military Government head in Munich who said, "Rights? You have no rights. You're conquered, ya hear?" (New Republic, July 16, 1945, p. 65), and by Admiral Bull Halsey's after-dinner remark to Washington newspapermen regarding Japanese women, "I hate Japs. I'm telling you men that if I met a pregnant Japanese woman, I'd kick her in the belly."

The troops seem to treat German women so regularly and insultingly as prostitutes that if their wives were brought they would have to wear uniforms because "The GIs did not want their wives mistaken for fräuleins by other occupation troops" (INS, London, Jan. 31, 1946). If even in France "some Frenchmen began carrying truncheons at night to protect their wives and sisters from G. I. insults," according to *Time* (Nov. 19, 1945), one can imagine how the re-educators act in Germany, where one serviceman writes that he shivers "at the apparent absence of basic human decency displayed by so many G. I.s" (*Time*, Nov. 12, 1945).

Morganthau Policy to German Women Is: Sin or Starve!

The fact is that our Morganthau-minded government, directly after unconditional surrender, destroyed and looted Germany's factories, took away Germany's shipping, ripped the country into uneconomic sections, directed the territorial robbery of one-fourth of Germany's arable land; approved the expulsion of twelve million people to the rump state; and justified the looting of tools and machinery as reparations—so that the starvation of the people became inevitable and must be called deliberate. *It is hard to escape the conclusion that this planned policy of starvation was to some extent leeringly done to make German women the easy prey of the occupying army's debauchery.* At any rate, that is what the American Morganthau-Potsdam policy has accomplished.

So scholarly and careful a man as Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, writes after a visit to the American zone, "You have said it all when you say that Europe is now a place where woman has lost her perennial fight for decency because the indecent alone live" (Catholic Digest, Dec. 1945, p. 82).

Our government, along with the Russian and the British, has so stifled German trade, industry and agriculture that one can almost assert that the only German mothers who can keep their young children alive are those who themselves or whose sisters become mistresses of our occupying troops. By our official admission we have brought Germany down to a daily food level of from 700 to 1500 calories, which is less than an American breakfast, and which leads to sure gradual death.

Determined Starvation Policy. Forbade Even Private Relief

Some of our own senators have declared this starvation planned and deliberate. In fact, so determined are our policy makers to starve the conquered that they have callously prohibited even private charity. "For the first time in the history of Christian nations," writes Bishop Aloisius J. Muench of Fargo, North Dakota, "powerful governments are making the exercise of Christian charity impossible through official regulations" (*One World in Charity*, Lent, 1946, p. 1).

Beginning April 1, after much humanitarian pres-

sure, the government is permitting, *not welcoming*, relief of 2000 tons a month. That is equal to two ounces a person, not a day, or a week, but a month! It is a hypocritical token relief to hush up the Christ-minded and thereby smokescreening to secure for a fatal while longer the Morgenthau starvation of the conquered, which certainly and, it seems, calculatingly drove the conquered women, while their men are kept as slave laborers, into satisfying the lust of the occupying soldiers to the point of making rape superfluous.

The Christian Century reports, "The American provost marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Gerald F. Beane, said that rape presents no problem to the military police because 'a bit of food, a bar of chocolate, or a bar of soap seems to make rape unnecessary.' Think that over, if you want to understand what the situation is in Germany" (Dec. 5, 1945). Dr. Shuster says, "Except for those who can establish contact with members of the armed forces, Germans can get nothing, from soap to shoes" (Op. Cit., p. 83).

No wonder "Young girls, unattached, wander about and freely offer themselves, for food or bed. *Very simply they have one thing left to sell, and they sell it... As a way of dying it may be worse than starvation, but it will put off dying for months—or even years*" (L. J. Filewood in the Weekly Review, London, Oct. 25, 1945). Upon these desperate starving women, our occupying troops, lendleased into the war to make Germans Christian, are allowed to pounce like lustful wolves. Of German women, Harry Flannery (*Assignment to Berlin*, 1942, p. 113) said that in spite of the fact that one or two Nazi leaders suggested to German girls that to be the unwed mother of a soldier is no shame, the German birthrate remained largely a family birthrate "since the Germans are basically a moral people."

Even the notorious Nazi unwed mother (*Lebensborn*) policy seduced only 250,000 German girls to become "victory chippies" (Readers Digest, May, 1946, p. 7).

Now however, after a year of Allied occupation and starvation, Maj. Claude M. Eberhart, venereal disease control officer, declares "*Food shortages, as they grow worse, will increase the promiscuity of girls, who will become more willing to sell themselves for chocolate bars and the necessities of life which soldiers can provide*" (AP, Frankfurt, April 25, 1946.) Said a hollow-eyed German soldier, finally released, "I come home and find my family's house gone. American bombing. I find my girl living with an American officer for the food he can give her" ("We Are Bungling the Job in Germany," Reader's Digest, Feb. 1946, p. 88).

The Liberators Bring V. D. to Germany, Not Christianity

Because of "the striking number of higher-rank officers in residence with mistresses of vanished Nazi big-wigs," even some discerning G.I.s called our rule in Germany and Austria "the government of interpreters and mistresses" (*Time*, Oct. 15, 1945). During the first six months of the American occupation, according to Dr. G. Stewart, in a health statement added to the Eisenhower report, declares venereal disease jumped to twenty times its former level in Germany! Truly, the Christianity-bringers are having a wonderful time debauching the deliberately starved women of the conquered nations! After unconditional surrender the G. I. venereal rate began to rise from 48 per thousand to 128 per thousand (*Time*, Sept. 3,

1945). By December, according to Maj. Eberhart, "the average number of soldier cases throughout the theater was 225 per thousand" (AP, April 25, 1946)!

But the Russians Bring a Litany of Lustful Terror

Nevertheless, in spite of this deliberately planned or encouraged, and certainly tolerated debauchery of German and Austrian women by occupation troops under American command, the American and British occupation cannot be compared to the shocking beastliness of the Russian occupation. Women in the American and British zone at least are usually given the heroic choice of death by starvation to violation. Not so the German, Austrian, and Hungarian women in the Russian zone. Not even nuns are spared. Monsignor Matthew Smith, fact-minded Catholic columnist, returning from the recent consistory of cardinals in Rome, declared bitterly, "*Hundreds of nuns have been violated*" by "*the Russian barbarians*" ("Listening In", March 15, 1946). Imagine how the American press would have screeched, even the war-time religious press, if the Germans had violated nuns! But they didn't. That atrocity was left for our fellow-prosecutors of the Germans.

The Nazis killed saboteurs and spies. The Russians killed girls and nuns who resisted rape! In Silesia, "*Many girls and women were violated and a great number of them lost their lives in the struggle to defend themselves against attacks. Among those killed were nuns and a number of priests who sought to shield women and Religious. The names of 42 priests who have been massacred are known*" (NC., Paris, Dec. 10, 1945).

The Russians Violate Women with Our Connivance

When with our help the Russians took Berlin they perpetrated the worst orgy of rape in the history of Christian Europe. Our armies carefully waited outside so not to interrupt this orgy of rape and loot! And this abuse of German women became the order of the day. *It went on right under President Truman's eyes at the Potsdam conference where he gleefully decided that "The German people are beginning to atone for the crimes of the gangsters whom they placed in power and wholeheartedly approved and obediently followed"* (Dept. of State Bulletin, Aug. 12, 1945, p. 208).

What gangsters? Have the abettors of the most beastly and large-scale raping in history a right to call anyone else gangsters? The Swiss paper *Weltwoche* (Jan. 11, 1946) relates how when recently three theatergoers, an American, a German, and a Russian called on the star during intermission, she said, "*Excuse me, for looking so bad, but I was raped twice coming here and so suffered a nervous collapse.*" And the Swiss reporter goes on to say that it is so customary in Berlin for women to be raped, coming and going, that one hardly notices it anymore! And President Truman sees all that, drinks champagne with Stalin, and agrees to rob and expel twelve million German men, women, and children from their homes and homelands as a punishment for so-called German crimes! *Where is American chivalry gone to?*

What if our women were so treated. "When you hear the tales of the brutalizing of women from the eastern front," writes Novelist Dos Passos, "you think with a shudder of those you love and cherish at home" (*Life*, op. cit.). If a conqueror violated our women, then we would begin to understand what real atrocities are. Perhaps it will come someday. If it does, we will have deserved it, we who screamed when the Germans executed the British-sent murderers of a governor and their concealers at Lidice, and don't raise a whimper when the Russians violate a million women and hundreds of nuns!

The Austrians, Too, Were Liberated—and Ravished

"We Allies are no monsters," said Churchill, and we come to liberate you, especially you Austrians! Well, a British chaplain reports that in one Austrian town he knew of 3000 women under treatment for rape ("Listening In," op. cit.). In Vienna, supplementing Cardinal Griffin's charge that 100,000 women had been raped many times, John Dos Passos, three months in Europe as a correspondent for *Life*, reports,

The Viennese tell you of the savagery of the Russian armies. They came like the ancient Mogol hordes out of the steppes, with the flimsiest supply. The people in the working-class districts had felt that when the Russians came that they at least would be spared. But not at all. In the working-class districts the troops were allowed to rape and murder and loot at will. When the victims complained, the Russians answered, 'You are too well off to be workers. You are bourgeoisie' (op. cit., p. 24).

And we have asked these people to help us prosecute seven million Germans for alleged war crimes!

In Hungary Few Women From 10 to 70 Escape

In Hungary something dramatic enough finally happened to get some little space in the daily press. An Hungarian bishop was shot! That was something. For years the Nazis had been cursed as savage anti-Christians—but in all that time they had not killed one single bishop, had in fact not even put one single native bishop in jail! Here now the holy crusaders for Christianity had shot a bishop. Even then the story came out only as a sort of compliment to the Russians headlined, "Reds Punish Men Who Killed Bishop." Recently in Rome Cardinal Mindszenty explained that "Bishop William Apor of Gyoer, and 53 priests were killed by the Russians . . . the Bishop was killed when he tried to protect a group of women and children who had taken refuge in his palace" (*Tablet*, March 2, 1946).

Last summer the KAP News Services carried a report by the Swiss Legation, therefore as reliable a source as is possible, in which we read,

Besides looting, it is especially the raping of women which has caused the most suffering to the Hungarian population. These violations were so general (from the age of 10 up to 70 years) that there are practically few women in Hungary who could escape this fate. Acts of incredible brutality have been registered and many women prefer to commit suicide in order to

escape monstrosities. Even now, when order is more or less re-established, Russian soldiers will watch houses where women live and they will return there at night to take them away" (See Tablet, July 28, 1945).

A Fate Worse Than Death is What America Brought Europe's Women

These things should make any decent American sick to death. Christian Europe has never before experienced such far-flung violation of its women. When in 1683, the Mohammedans threatened such a fate to European women at the gates of Vienna, Christian Europe rose horrified to prevent such a mass atrocity.

It was left for America, not only to bomb Monte Cassino and Rome, to wreck more churches than any vandals have ever wrecked, to blast a whole city of women and children merely to try out a new weapon, but also to apply to a whole Christian people the policy of unconditional surrender in such a way as to cause them to be helplessly looted and raped by the most viciously totalitarian hordes of all time—and to invite these mass violators of women as sanctified fellow-prosecutors of what now emerges as the most decent army of World War II!

In fact, as a reward it would seem for their mass looting and raping all over Central Europe, our other partner, Britain, through its Foreign Secretary Bevin as late as March 16, (1946), offered the Russian looters an "extension of the Anglo-Soviet treaty to 50 years." Think of that! If the mass violation of women is nauseating, supporting the violators with military alliances should make even the beasts of the jungle cry "Shame." Truly, the self-appointed re-educators of the Germans are having a wonderful time—growing more and more foul!

Why Don't We Protest This Harsh-Peace Debauchery of Women?

The apostolic "Four Freedom" interventionists have brought Christian women the foulest mass tragedy in history. The Pope, the German bishops, two or three bishops here and in Britain, the Quakers, a few clergymen, scholars and socialists protest in agony—but the self-righteous re-educators of Germany leeringly cry for more harsh peace, and work unctuously to bring Spain's Christian women to the same debauchery!

If we let them, they will finally bring our own to it!

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1000 copies \$25.

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# PROPAGANDA 'I HATE ALL GERMAN' IS DEBUNKED

U. S. Army Officer Declares Soldiers Who Know Facts Are  
Not Hostile to the German People

(With permission from the Brooklyn Tablet, February 16, 1946)  
(Sent you by A. J. APP, Ph. D. — 316 San Pedro — San Antonio, Texas)

Americans who profess to "hate all Germans" are given a lesson by an Army officer now stationed in Berlin on the plight of the people who are the objects of their hate. The lesson is included in a letter which the officer wrote to a friend in the United States.

The letter follows:

"Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

"You should be with me right now in this former capital of the German Reich. Why? Well, it would do your heart good, you, who say so convincingly: 'I hate all Germans.' Yes, you could feed the fires of that hate so beautifully.

"You could have a grand time just walking the streets and seeing cold, hungry and shivering kids begging for a piece of gum; you could just gloat over and rub your hands with glee at the sight of an old woman trying desperately to carry a load of wood on her shoulder and two or three bags besides. Your eyes could gleam with satisfaction at seeing a whole family, as I did, sit around a table in a freezing dining-room and stuffing (!) themselves on potatoes and dry bread, and nothing more.

"And then, to make you feel even more complacent, you could go out to one of the unbombed suburbs and see the great American conquerors living in the lap of luxury, one man per eight-room house, with every room as warm as toast, with two or three Germans to do his bidding and with the rightful owners of the home trying to exist in a little shack in the back yard, which our bounty has granted them in lieu of what we took.

#### Officer's Charity Scored

"And, if you stood on a certain corner of what is called Hauptstrasse yesterday, you probably would have frothed at the mouth in righteous indignation at the sight of a certain Lt. Col. \_\_\_\_\_ by name, surrounded by exactly 10 kids and giving them, one apiece, the contents of a package of Life Savers. And perhaps you might have said, as did the commanding officer of one of our posts here, when he caught a kindly major giving candy to the children: 'Major, that is not tolerated on these premises. We must make these people realize that they lost the war!'

"Sort of rough on you this morning eh? Well, every day since I've been here I have been harking back to that bald, unvarnished statement of yours

in your last letter: 'I hate all Germans and I hate all Japs.' And in my musings I wondered if you had read the startling results of a recent poll taken up among the GIs who are in Germany, and which so upset the politicians in Washington that they didn't release the figures till lately. The poll showed a majority, quite large, of those interviewed to show a liking and understanding toward the Germans which was far from complying with the official propaganda from D. C., and which was disappointing, because the War Department had gone to great expense and trouble to film and distribute their latest and finest piece of Joe Goebbels' stuff, which was supposed to arouse more hatred in GI hearts now that the war is over and human emotions are likely to return to normal.

"They showed it to us in Paris a month ago and, if you please, attendance was COMPULSORY for free-born American citizens.

"The film was beautifully done, in the style of men who know well their devilish business and whose subtleness is admirable. This film was supposed to have only one effect: to arouse or, rather, to perpetuate, hatred, contempt and dislike of the despicable Germans. Then they sent out their statisticians to feel the pulse of the boys who had been compelled to see it, and, strangely enough, the pulse didn't react according to expectations.

"The OWL is, no doubt, tearing its hair out and the propaganda specialists are probably thinking up something new right now.

#### Love Is Conquering

"I had a very interesting chat here yesterday with a young first looie who is in love with a German fraulein of Berlin. He wants to marry her and is determined to do so. The boy was a bomber pilot and probably helped to reduce Berlin to its present state, but now he is thinking for himself and his thoughts are—as though it were Spring!—turning towards love. He knows that if he makes application for permission to marry her, that they will transfer him from Berlin the next day, but he says, and he says it very emphatically, that if he is not allowed to marry this girl, he is going to renounce his American citizenship and become a German. And his logic is pretty good. To wit: 'What the hell did we fight this for? Wasn't it for freedom, for liberty of choice, even in picking a wife? Am I to be deprived of a fundamental

human right just because some brass hat in Washington has decided that all Germans are malefactors and that no German woman is worthy to be the wife of an American? Interesting argumentation, what?

"Well, anyway, I'm here and you're there. You have nothing to guide you but the dictates of the daily papers and their long-winded editorials on international policies. You don't see heaps of rubble, or miles of destruction, or long lines of hungry people, or respectable persons begging you for a cigarette because it stills their hunger.

"Do you remember the old-fashioned ice-cream cones that we used to buy as kids? Well, if you were here, and a German, the amount of coffee that that would hold would be all you'd get for a whole month. And, if you liked your coffee, which you do, you'd use it up for three cups, or, if you had some self-control, you could make it stretch out and last for perhaps 10 cups!

#### Perils of Dresden Ruins

"Incidentally, did you read a recent article that appeared in the 'Herald Tribune' in which the author described the utter destruction of the city of Dresden, one of the loveliest cities in the world and the home of the greatest painting that ever got onto canvas, namely, the Sistine Madonna of Raphael? Well, anyway, this reporter couldn't quite see the necessity of it. There were in the city, he says, only two military installations that were supposed to be targets. Strangely enough, the two targets are still standing, but the city is in ruins. This thing may make sense, but not in my book. However, I'm just naive, I guess; too naive to believe all I read in the press.

"And have you been following the account of the cruelties that went on in a certain GI prison in England? And practiced or condoned by American officers, even though the cruelties were inflicted on American soldiers by their own superiors?

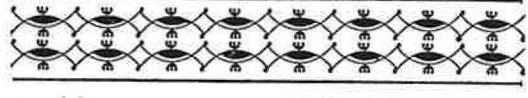
"That's all for now. I think I'll find me a big cave somewhere and go live in it—to brood and meditate on what I saw of the greatest farce ever played on the world's stage. So long. I like you just the same even though you hate them still.

"Sincerely,

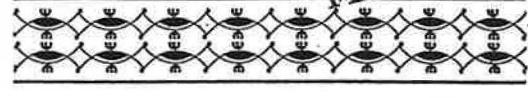
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# SLAVE-LABORING GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR



Holding and Abusing German Prisoners  
of war (and Scientists and Civilians) as  
Reparation Slaves Is an Atrocity So  
Sinister and Vile That in Recent Centuries  
Only the Crusading Unconditional Sur-  
renderists Have Been Degenerate Enough

to Try It.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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AUSTIN J. APP, Ph. D.

316 San Pedro Avenue  
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS

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## SLAVE-LABORING GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR

By AUSTIN J. APP, Ph. D.<sup>1</sup>

### The Soviets Know How To Kill Off A Christian People

"Russia Holds Five Million German Prisoners,"<sup>2</sup> as estimated June 29, 1945, is a caption in Senator William Langer's heart-rending speech, "Famine in Germany," in the United States senate (March 29, 1946, p.19). The war ended a year ago. Since then millions of American soldiers have returned to their mothers and wives and sweethearts. Ninety-nine per cent of our boys whom the Germans had captured, many of them civilian terror bombers, have been home a year.

But German mothers and sweethearts are still waiting for news of their men swallowed up in Russian prisons. Are their men dead or alive? Nobody knows. But they are worried. They have cause. A Russian general said to Lieut. General Ira Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied air forces, "*We've decided just to kill all the German men, take 17,000,000 German women and that will solve it*" (San Antonio Light, Jun. 14, 1945).

### What the Russians Do To the Women Is Now Known

German, Austrian and Hungarian women know that the Russians are keeping their war prisoners and that they have rounded up and deported all other workable males, but they can only surmise and suspect how they are treated. But they don't have to guess how the great Russian liberators treat the conquered women. They know. In Danzig, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Budapest, they know. A priest in a letter smuggled from Breslau, September 3, 1945, reports:

*"I unending succession were girls, women, and nuns violated . . . Not merely in secret, in hidden corners, but in the sight of everybody, even in churches, in the streets and in public places were nuns, women and even eight-year old girls attacked again and again. Mothers were violated before the eyes of their children; girls in the presence of their brothers; nuns, in the sight of pupils, were outraged again and again to their very death and even as corpses"* ("In den Haenden unserer russischen Alliierten," Der Wanderer, April 11, 1946). Sylvester C. Michelfelder, of the World Council of Churches, recently returning from Germany, confirms the pastor's account. He writes. *"The women and girls are violated in sight of everyone. They are stripped of their clothes"* (See Senator Langer's *Famine in Germany*, p.37. Also, "Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe," by A. J. App, Ph.D.).

<sup>1</sup> Until drafted into the army in 1942, the writer was head of the English department, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa. Now professor of English at Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas. Born in Milwaukee; A. B., 1924. St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; M. A., 1926. Ph. D., 1929. The Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Spent four summers in Europe, 1927, 1931, 1932, and 1934. Dated, July 1, 1946.

<sup>2</sup> Italics throughout the Pamphlet are my own.

### The Soviets Rounded Up All Men, Abused and Deported Them

Suggesting that "If refugee scientists did go to Spain to work on atomic energy, they at least went there voluntarily," the Chicago Tribune asserts that "*Stalin rounded up all the German scientists he could lay his hands on and carried them off to Russia. Nothing has been heard of them since*" (Quoted from Our Sunday Visitor, May 5, 1946). The same pastor from Breslau describes that while the Russians ordered the women to stay put, they rounded up all adult males, clergymen included, and marched them, sometimes in the middle of the night, to concentration points. These men, Catholics and Lutherans as well as Nazis, were ruthlessly and without warning torn from their families.

In fact, non-Nazis who had awaited the Russians confidently, suffered especially. They were questioned and tortured in a manner unbelievable. "*They were beaten with every imaginable club, including iron rods until they were left lying with broken bones. With knives and bayonets the hooked cross was cut into their flesh . . . Similarly treated were prisoners of war who, unsuspectingly entered the Russian zone to look for their relatives. Not even clergymen were spared,*" though in the end they were usually released. But all other workable men and youths were dragged off to work camps. Their families have not heard from them again (*Ibid.*, Der Wanderer, April 18, 1946). Eastern Germany and much of Austria have become lands of old men, dying children, and "white" slaves!

Among the millions of prisoners of war, Soviet Russia either holds or has already done to death are boys who could hardly be called combatants. The Pope says, "*Among the prisoners, some very young were conscripted in mass just before the end of the war and, without ever having handled a rifle, find themselves thrown into concentration camps*" (June 1, 1946, Brooklyn Tablet, June 8, 1946).

### The Pope Calls For "A Speedy And Efficacious Remedy"

Reminding the victors that he had spoken about the war prisoners scandal previously, in his Christmas allocution and in February, the Pope again on June 1, 1946, deplored "*the hundreds of thousands of men still held prisoner*," and declared that "*such a situation calls imperiously for a speedy and efficacious remedy.*" He exclaims that moral rights and sacred needs "*cry to heaven . . . and demand that an end be put to this regime of prisoner of war and concentration camps.*"

Because I want it ended, too, and believe that all decent people all over the world would want it ended if they knew. I am writing this pamphlet.

**With The Principles Our Morgenthauists Pervert,  
Russia Destroys Millions of Christians**

Some day, Americans, horrified at what *Time Magazine* called "*history's most terrifying peace*" (Oct. 15, 1945), will want to blame it all on Soviet Russia. But, ladies and gentlemen, as long as our government lets any German girl be raped without punishing the G. I. who did it and lets our soldiers debauch German women but prohibits marrying them, recommends that one single German city be torn from Germany against the will of its people, endorses the pillage and expulsion of one single family on mere racial or national grounds, and keeps one German prisoner of war or scientist as a slave laborer, we, the United States, violate the principles of law, justice, and Christianity involved just as certainly and finally as Soviet Russia violates them when she extends to millions what we vengefully do to only one.

For principles, as for ropes, one break is as final as a million. Until we absolutely and honestly get back to principles in every case, for victor and vanquished, to the very last man we have no moral right whatsoever to complain when Soviet Russia practices our own Roosevelt-Morgenthau brutality policies more efficaciously and extensively than we anticipated: *When Soviet-Russia takes five provinces and whole countries*, whereas we wanted only two taken; *When she loots and expels 12,000,000 people*, whereas we recommended the expulsion of only the East Prussians and Rhinelanders; *When she loots featherbeds along with watches and factories*, whereas we believe in looting only cameras, paintings, and factories; *When she tries to liquidate all clergymen, Christian and Nazi*, whereas we liquidate only Nazi-tinged ones; *When she rounds up all workable males, from garbage collectors to scientists*, whereas we rounded up only the scientists; and finally *When she holds, slaves, and indoctrinates in communism five million German prisoners of war*, whereas we hold, slave, and indoctrinate in our ism only 300,000 of them!

**The Old Testament Revenge Policies of Our  
Government Must be Changed For  
Christian Policies**

The Roosevelt-Morgenthau peace policies towards Germany are revenge-lusty jungle policies. They are responsible for making this "*history's most terrifying peace*". Their fruits are starvation, misery, and death for the vanquished and their neighbors; and moral degeneration — loot, rape, drunkenness, sexuality, distrust, and quarrelling—for the victors. Let's have an end of them.

The most conspicuous and vicious Big Three lapse from Christianity into paganism and Judaism is its reparation slavery of German prisoners of war and civilians. It is not a Soviet invention: it was Roosevelt who in the Morgenthau Plan proposed it at Quebec, in September, 1944, where in Article 5 (d)

he called for "forced German labor outside Germany." Let's end it now. Once and for all, let's get rid of the Old Testament revenge-lusty influence in our government and stop giving Soviet Russia the chance to say with Shylock. "*The villany you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction.*"

**The Eye-For-An-Eye Boys Induce The Army to Put  
"America's Convenience" Above God's  
Inalienable Rights**

On October 21, 1944, "Liberator" Roosevelt had said, "The German people are not going to be enslaved, because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery." On V-E Day, according to *Newsweek* (May 21, 1945, p.38), "Briefly the Army informed its German prisoners that the Geneva Convention called for their repatriation as soon as feasible after the end of hostilities."

This was legal and Christian. But it did not please the harsh-peace boys. Typical of their attitude was and is Walter Winchell's declaration, who, lumping all German prisoners together as Nazis, screeched.

*"Sending back healthy Nazis to live in Germany is an insult to living and dead American soldiers. Those Nazi prisoners deserve to be put behind bars for the rest of their ignoble lives—like all vicious and hardened criminals"* (San Antonio Light, May 30, 1945).

Quickly the Army backed down, and like Mr. Winchell, lumping the estimated third Catholic and third Lutheran boys all together as Nazis, announced that, after eliminating the sick and the officers, "The other 300,000 Nazi POW's here, assigned to jobs on farms, factories and military posts, will stay 'as long as it suits America's convenience'" (*Newsweek*, May 28, 1945, p.34). For German prisoners of war, therefore, God's inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were now abrogated, and "America's convenience," no less than Stalin's convenience, became the Moloch over the lives of the vanquished prisoners of war.

**"America's Convenience" Sometimes Spelled Ill-Treatment for Our Prisoners of War**

In his Christmas Eve allocution, seven months after the surrender, the Pope declared, "we remember with profound sorrow all those who, although the end of the war has been proclaimed, must this year again pass the beautiful season in a foreign land and feel . . . the torment of their uncertain lot and of their separation from parents, wives, children, brothers, sisters, all their dear ones."

A Catholic nun, forty years a teacher who, like millions of other Americans, had near or distant relatives in Central Europe, also remembered a nephew of hers in an American prison camp, and

three days after the Pope's mournful words, was able to visit him in a New Mexico prison camp. When, before unconditional surrender, she had visited him in a former camp, he had looked well and praised American adherence to the Geneva Convention. Now, seven months after surrender, she saw him approach as a gray, unrecognizable, walking skeleton.

#### Starved Forty-Three Pounds in Three Months

"I lost forty-three pounds," he said, "since I was sent to this camp three months ago. We had to pick 190 pounds of cotton a day . . . For breakfast we get three slices of bread and black coffee without sugar; for dinner two slices of bread, some kind of soup with a thimble full of fat in it and three or four spoons full of vegetables; for supper two slices of bread and again three or four spoons full of vegetables."

When his aunt gave him something substantial to eat, his stomach, shrunken from long starvation, rejected it. This prisoner is a good Catholic, was never a Nazi or a communist. He is a husband and father, thirty-six years old. Until Germany's surrender, he used to get letters from his wife. But for some reason, tormentingly unknown to him, he had been getting no mail from home since the surrender (to January, 1946).

#### Geneva Says Prisoners to be Fed Like Base Camp Troops

In the Geneva Convention for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, drafted July 27, 1929, proclaimed August 4, 1932, the United States, and most of the other civilized nations, Russia notoriously excepted, pledged themselves to certain standards of humane treatment of prisoners. Regarding food, Article 11

specifies that "*The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps . . . All collective disciplinary measures affecting the food are prohibited.*"

#### General Marshall Says We and Germans Followed Geneva During the War

While Germany was still fighting and capable of reprisals, American army leaders insisted successfully that these provisions be carefully lived up to. The American General Staff declared that the Germans were doing so too. To the constant pressure by Morgenthauists and American Legion bosses for a brutalized treatment of German prisoners of war, Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall, in a letter of January 5, 1945, to the American Legion Commander, declared:

*"Our treatment of them (prisoners of war) is governed by the Geneva Convention which, among other provisions, requires them to be furnished rations equal in quality and quantity to those of American troops at base camps in this country. This is done as a matter of treaty obligation and our soldiers in*

*German hands receive generally reciprocal treatment*" (In National Legionnaire, February, 1945).

For Americans, who are only too ready to believe any general's word, their Chief of Staff's assertion that "our soldiers in German hands received generally reciprocal treatment" ought to be sufficiently final. The truth of his contention was confirmed after Germany's unconditional surrender, when in spite of the obliteration and terror bombings, the communication breakdown, and the chaos of Germany's last days, "the American Red Cross reported officially that '99 per cent of the American prisoners of war in Germany have survived and are on their way home'" (See Progressive, Feb. 4, 1946, p.1).

#### Germans Treated American Prisoners Much Better Than Confederates Treated Yank Prisoners

Such a high percentage of survivals is remarkable and may prove higher than our record towards German prisoners. In our Civil War, for example, as Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago recalled, in one Southern camp alone, Andersonville, Georgia, "out of 50,000 men, 13,000 died" (See, Commonweal, July 6, 1945, p.283). Compared with that mass murdering of Americans by fellow Americans the alleged "massacre of more than 100 U. S. troops at Malmedy, Belgium, during the 'Battle of the Bulge,'" (INS, Frankfurt, May 6, 1946), however tragic and criminal, is nevertheless, even if the number should eventually prove five times as large, only a relatively small incident, not a mass crime. It becomes still smaller when compared to the now-quite-generally admitted massacre of 8,600 Polish officers at Katyn by Soviet Russia, one of our fellow war trialists of the Germans (See Our Sunday Visitor, Dec. 3, 1944, p.12)!

As the Assistant Judge Advocate of Jefferson Barracks, said in St. Louis, Missouri, April 27, 1945, "The Germans even in their greatest moments of despair obeyed the Convention in most respects. True it is that there were front line atrocities—passions run high up there—but they were incidents, not practices; and maladministration of their American prison camps was very uncommon" (Lt. Newton L. Margulies: see Vital Speeches, May 15, 1945, p.480).

#### No American or Other Prisoners of War in German Concentration Camps

Correcting the perversions of our publicists who kept giving the impression that German concentration camps (maintained for conscientious objectors, war resisters, saboteurs, spies, and common criminals) and prisoner of war camps were one and the same thing, Assistant Judge Advocate Margulies said emphatically, "Those bodies lying in Erla, Belsen and Buchenwald were never clothed in American uniforms."

It ought, of course not to be necessary for General Marshall or anybody else to prove that the Germans

generally lived up to the humane conventions regarding prisoners of war for us to live up to them. *True Christians would treat German prisoners of war and anybody else right no matter what they or their government had done. But in its attitude towards the Germans, America is not Christian:* it has been demoralized into an eye-for-an-eye Judaism. The "policies of our Government under the control of Mr. Baruch and Mr. Sidney Hillman and Mr. Morgenthau," to use Senator James O. Eastland's words (Senate, March 29, 1946), is a revenge-lusty eye-for-an-eye pile of sadisms.

To get even a minimum of justice out of revenge hounds, one must beg them at least not to take an eye for a finger nail. *One must begin by honestly delimiting German violations so that the revenge-lusty victors won't continue casting beams where there were only moes.* The Germans did not put American prisoners of war or other prisoners of war in their concentration camps. So presumably even our eye-for-an-eye boys should not suggest doing it to our German prisoners of war and should be horrified when France and Russia do it to them. Likewise, the Germans did not starve their prisoners of war, but as Marshall said, fed them generally according to the Geneva Convention.

But there were a few cases of starvation, especially in the last hectic weeks before German surrender. It is a sad reflection on American OWI and journalistic honesty that these few cases have been so presented to the public as to suggest that all American prisoners of war were starved. I have seen the picture of the very same starved soldier (now recuperated in Wisconsin) at least twenty times. The fact that these perverters of the truth could apparently find only that case for publicizing is just another proof that General Marshall was right.

It is however obviously true that during the last bitter and chaotic days of Germany's collapse prisoners of war there suffered some of the same hardship the population suffered. On March 17, 1945, the war department explained that as "*the inevitable result of Allied drives into the Reich,*" hardships for American prisoners would develop, but that "*There was no disposition to blame the Germans for these hardships*" (INS, Washington). The report continued, "*For the most part, the Germans have abided by the Geneva convention regarding prisoners of war.*"

"American prisoners released on April 26 from a camp at Unter Thurheim, Germany, said their treatment was 'swell'" (Peace Action, May, 1945). One American prisoner in the well-known Stalag Luft camp for fliers declared, "*There have been no atrocities in this camp. The treatment by the Germans is fair and good*" (San Antonio Light, Nov 26, 1944).

### No Evidence That Germans Were Essentially Less Correct in the East Than in the West

Wherever Soviet Russia's "iron curtain" has not kept Americans from seeing for themselves, they have been reluctantly forced to see that in their treatment of women, property, and prisoners of war the Germans were remarkably correct. Nevertheless, determined to extract their "eye" and vent their sadism on the vanquished, they then take refuge in the uninvestigated and cry, "Oh, but what the Germans did to the Russians in the East is something awful!"

It is probable, conjecturally, that since Soviet Russia had not signed and did not abide by the Geneva Convention, German treatment of Russian prisoners in many incidental matters reflected Russian treatment of German prisoners. But otherwise, so far at least, *there is no evidence whatever that German behavior in the East was substantially different from that in the West.* A year ago, the U. S. Army turned over to Soviet Russia General Andrei A. Vlassov and thousands of his Cossacks who had deserted the Russian army to fight with the Germans for the liberation of their bolshevik-ridden country (AP, Frankfurt, June 1, 1946). This February, the U. S. Army again "turned over to Russia more than 50,000 men caught fighting for Germany who have been classified as Russian nationals" (AP, Frankfurt, March 2, 1946). No army in World War II had as many deserters fighting on the other side as Soviet Russia had deserters fighting on the German side. Would they have deserted, or would they have continued to fight on the German side to the bitter end, if the Germans had treated Russian prisoners of war or the occupied parts of Russia badly, or nearly as badly as our hate-spewing eye-for-an-eye boys try to suggest? In the meanwhile, we also remember that the Soviets called the London Polish government fascist criminals for suggesting a Red Cross investigation of the 8,600 skeletons of Polish officers at Katyn!

### While Germans Could Retaliate we Carefully Respected the Convention

In brief, all evidence supports General Marshall's assertion that the Germans generally lived up to the Geneva Convention towards our prisoners of war. Before Germany's unconditional surrender, we, as well as Britain, also lived up to them. German prisoners declare this. General Marshall, in his letter of January 5, 1945, cites a Congressional Report to the effect that we "carried out to the letter," the Geneva Convention and that "the slightest deviation therefrom on our part would instantly result in more than retaliatory measures on the part of our enemies against American prisoners in their hands."

Children and savages, according to a God-given instinct, begin to be kindlier towards an enemy once he is down and out. Harshness during the war one might possibly try to justify as retaliatory pressure to induce better treatment on the part of the enemy.

But cruelty and harshness to the helpless captives after there is no more enemy is sheer sadism. Traditionally Americans were not known to be like that.

But there is something curiously satanic about our harsh-peace boys. The more down the German opponent is, the nastier they get. After unconditional surrender, the Sister's nephew, previously well treated, was rapidly starved down forty-three pounds, picking 190 pounds of cotton a day on seven slices of bread, black coffee, and some vegetable soup. The change from the correct and decent treatment before the surrender to a rude, often harsh treatment after the danger of retaliation had passed was planned and deliberate.

#### After Germany Surrender Our Attitude Became Mean

Entitling an item "Tightening Up," Time Magazine for May 7, 1945, describes army orders to reduce the quality of the rations for the "300,000-odd German war prisoners." Also the prisoners "were ordered to substitute the American for the Nazi straight-arm salute, get rid of all Nazi flags, pictures and emblems in their barracks". This "tightening up," violating the spirit of the Geneva Convention, though not explicitly the letter, seems to have been a hint to camp commanders to be just as brutal as they liked. How much this can be, (since Americans like the Germans made the mistake of belonging to Swift's human race), is somewhat suggested by the Lichfield affair, where one American advised regarding other Americans, "Just don't break too many bones" (See "Atrocities Or Our Own," Progressive, Feb. 25, 1946).

Some camps remained reasonably proper; a few certainly not. Of one, the teacher's prisoner-of-war nephew commented, "It was hard at home to be on the black list, being anti-Nazi, to keep out of a concentration camp. I had to get to America to find one, the last place where one would expect it." In addition to the starvation rations and hard work, "the worst thing is," he said, "to get put in the guardhouse for things one actually cannot help. I was once imprisoned for five days because stems were found among the cotton, which I had not been able to get loose because, as you see, my hands are all torn up from having to work under improper conditions."

#### Starvation and Other Cruelty

This prisoner insisted, as his aunt reported it to me, that during such special imprisonments, the men were stripped of their clothes, their hair was cut, and the hose turned on them. They were given two coverlets, but the yard was constantly watered to prevent their sitting down. He insisted, what only Lichfield could make me believe, that *during the full five days he and the others were given absolutely nothing to eat, only water to drink*. Such treatment comes under what the Holy Father in his Christmas Message of 1945 called an "unconscionable disregard for standards set up by international conventions."

Article 46 of the Geneva Convention declares that disciplinary punishment may be imposed only for acts for which the nation's own soldiers would be similarly punished, and furthermore, "Any corporal punishment, any imprisonment in quarters without daylight and, in general, any form of cruelty is forbidden."

As regards the violation of the Geneva Convention in this particular camp where the Sister's nephew and his comrades were abused, a quiet but firm protest brought a quick reform. By January 20, an unofficial letter was received reporting that the conduct of the commander of the camp was under investigation and that the 650 prisoners, including one priest, had been transferred. One of the most pathetic aspects of this case was that many of the American officers were revolted at the treatment they saw and administered, *yet declared themselves afraid or unable to do anything about it!* This is particularly pathetic when we remember that right now the Big Three *Nuernberg war trialists are trying to hang 7,000,000 Germans, not for crimes, but for belonging to organizations some of whose members executed unjust and cruel orders!*

#### In General, American, Like German, Treatment of Prisoners of War Was Not Too Bad

Nevertheless, in spite of the brutal treatment of German prisoners in the camp described and probably in some others, and of isolated acts of violence against them, as the massacre of nine German prisoners in their sleep by an American guard in Salina, Utah, on July 8, 1945, one can probably say of our treatment of prisoners of war what Allan Wood, front correspondent of the London *Express* said of the German treatment of prisoners. He observed that "*the most amazing thing about the atrocities in this war is that there have been so few of them. I have come up against few instances where the Germans have not treated prisoners according to the rules, and respected the Red Cross.* (From *The Progressive*, Feb. 4, 1946, p.1).

#### Victors Accused of "Unconscionable Disregard for Standards"

If we have not treated prisoners of war too badly, why then did our own American Catholic bishops last November cry out against "*the cruel treatment of prisoners of war which should have no place in our civilization*" (Nov. 19, 1945, N.C.W.C. News). Since the Germans and Japanese had long ago surrendered their prisoners, this charge of cruelty was against the erstwhile crusaders for the Four Freedoms. Or what caused the Pope at Christmas to devote three long paragraphs to a sorrowful and direct condemnation of the treatment of war prisoners by the victors?

Among other things the Holy Father declared, "*we cannot conceal the pain we felt when, in addition to the sufferings inevitably accruing from the war, we heard of others which were almost on purpose inflicted on prisoners of war and deported peo-*

ple; when, in some instances, we saw their captivity prolonged without reasonable cause; when the yoke of imprisonment of itself oppressive, was aggravated by hard and unjustified labor, or when in unconscionable disregard for standards set up by international conventions and by the still more sacred standards of Christian and civil conscience, they were refused in an inhuman way the treatment due to the vanquished" (From New York Times, Dec. 25, 1945, p.14C).

From the gentle and kindly Holy Father, this is strong language. He charges that the victors refused the prisoners of war "*in an inhuman way the treatment due to the vanquished*," that they are guilty of an "unconscionable disregard" of the international conventions. This is serious: those who proclaim themselves holy enough to treat virtually the whole German people as war criminals are charged bluntly by the world's great impartial observer with inhumanly violating those international conventions which, by the explicit statement of the supreme Allied chief of staff, the Germans carefully respected!

#### **Victors Base Their Injustice on a Verbal Ambiguity**

This June 1, while declaring that the duty to repatriate prisoners of war cries to heaven, the Pope added. "We are not unaware that the cold texts of international law do not oblige the victor to free his prisoners till after the conclusion of peace" (Tablet, June 8, 1946). Here is the "cold text" to which he refers. Article 75 of the Geneva Convention, reads,

*"When belligerents conclude a convention of armistice, they must, in principle, have appear therein stipulations regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war. If it has not been possible to insert stipulations in this regard in such convention, belligerents shall nevertheless come to an agreement as soon as possible. In any case, repatriation of prisoners shall be effected with the least possible delay after the conclusion of peace."*

#### **Unconditional Surrenderism can "Justify" any Other Barbarism**

It can easily be seen that the Big Three unconditional surrenderists violated this Article when they refused to admit conditions for the repatriation of German prisoners of war. Any honest man can also see that keeping German prisoners a year after the cessation of hostilities violates radically and unmistakably the whole spirit of the Article. That keeping German prisoners a year after the shooting has stopped is a brazen, deliberate violation of the spirit of the Convention becomes doubly apparent when we find, in the margin opposite Article 75, in the "Official U. S. Statutes At Large," the Article officially summarized as "*Release and repatriation upon cessation of hostilities.*" That expresses the real meaning and intent of the Article.

Nevertheless the cold text of the French original is literally translated "after the conclusion of peace," not "cessation of hostilities." Consequently, when

the Big Three insisted on unconditional surrender and destroyed all government in Germany with which to conclude a peace, they made it technically possible for themselves to crucify every Christian and civil standard and yet slither along within the letter of most *international conventions*, which were framed for normally bad men, not for principle-breaking Goliaths. Men who could append the Atlantic Charter to the Yalta betrayal of Poland can certainly also sentence German prisoners of war to permanent slavery without violating the forced letter of the Geneva Convention—simply by rationalizing that no peace has been concluded, since there is no German government with which to conclude it!

**Ancient Jews and Pagans Used to Kill or Enslave the Vanquished**

When President Roosevelt, returning from Yalta, prepared Congress for his having authorized "Russia to take several million Germans as slave laborers," by saying that this "would be a good thing" (See, Peace Action, May 1945), decent men throughout the country were horrified. Here at one blow Christianity was reverting to the central atrocity of paganism and Judaism. When the Jews conquered the Chanaanites at Jericho "*they took the city, And killed all that were in it, man and woman, young and old... But Josue saved Rahab the harlot*" (Josue 5:21), which policy was the ancestor of the present Morgenthau Plan! When Greek and Roman fought, the vanquished became the permanent slaves of the victors. That practice was the Moloch mark of ancient Judaism and paganism. The banning of that horrible practice has been Christianity's most dramatic softening of man's inhumanity to man. And now at Yalta, the self-acclaimed re-educators of Germany with one stroke of the pen restored slave labor, the enslavement of the vanquished!

**Labor-Slaving Vanquished, Like Cannibalism, Not Mentioned in Geneva Convention**

When "Liberator" Roosevelt's staggeringly barbarous suggestion was first made, the Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre exclaimed, "When we hear of war indemnity being satisfied by slave labor, can we accept that such is for the common good? Slave labor is against the dignity of man. It is unjust. It is a tyranny, and the common good cannot be served by injustice" (From Brooklyn Tablet, March 17, 1946). The Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin pact to take human beings as war indemnity chattels, to keep German prisoners of war as labor slaves, is so monstrous a reversion to barbarism that the Geneva Convention, adverting only to the prisoner problems of presumably civilized nations, no more thought of specifically condemning slave labor reparations than of prohibiting their consumption in cannibalistic rites! Cannibalism, rape, and slavery, (until the Big Three undertook their crusade for re-educating the Germans!) under the pressure of Christianity had dropped out of the vocabulary of International Conventions.

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**U. S. Becomes Slave Laborer and Slave Dealer**

But the almighty Big Three revived the last two on a very idealistic plane: they unofficially debauched German women to prove to them that their warriors had been defeated, and they officially kept German soldiers as slave laborers to teach them that it was wrong to fight for their country. Our own government, having captured more Germans than it could use, became not only a slave laborer but also a slave dealer. By October 1945, we had in this manner handed over to France 450,000 German prisoners of war. By the spirit of the Geneva Convention and by "the still more sacred standards of Christian and civil conscience" invoked by the Pope, it was our sacred duty to get them home to their families as quickly as we got our own prisoners back from the Germans.

**Laboring Prisoners After the War is a Crime,  
Not During the War**

Since it is often asserted as a conscience-smotherer that the Germans used French prisoners of war as laborers, and that they conscripted civilians from occupied countries as laborers, one must emphasize that *the most important factor as to the right and wrong of things in war is precisely whether they were done during the war or after the war*. Both sides were perfectly within their rights to employ prisoners of war as non-military laborers while the fighting was in progress. Article 30 expressly permits such labor. What the Geneva Convention does not permit is keeping prisoners of war after the fighting is over. That is where the crime lies, and that is the crime we and the British and the Russians commit as long as we have not taken all German prisoners home.

**Catholic and Protestant Churches of Germany Give  
Victors a Lecture in Justice**

That is the crime the German bishops described in their joint pastoral this spring, which so irritated the conscience of our AMG, over their to teach the Germans the democratic Four Freedoms, that they promptly caused it to be withdrawn (INS, "U. S. Catholics Indignant At Gag on German Bishops," Alamo Register, May 3, 1946). What the German bishops, apparently more imbued with the Four Freedoms than their re-educators, said was, "*The German people's sense of justice suffers also lately from the fact that today, almost twelve months after the cessation of hostilities, millions of German prisoners of war are still detained indefinitely, often under miserable conditions, and deprived of their freedom.*

*"Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, are put like slaves to forced labor, although the only thing with which they can be reproached is the fact that they were soldiers. Many of these poor fellows are without news from home and have not been allowed to send a sign of life to their dear ones"* (From Brooklyn Tablet, May 4, 1946). Protestant Church leaders in Germany felt the same way about the de-

tention of millions of German boys by the Allies. Dr. Otto Fricke, director of foreign relations for the Evangelical Church in Germany, declared after the Catholic joint pastoral had been suppressed that previously "*a similarly critical, though more mildly phrased letter, was read in Evangelical churches*" (RNS, Frankfurt, April 29, 1946).

**The U. S. in Principle Just as Guilty as  
Soviet Russia**

It would be "nice" if this German condemnation pertained only to Soviet Russia. But unfortunately, as long as we hold thousands of Germans as slaves over here and possibly a million farmed out to France and Britain, we are in principle just as guilty as Russia—and so our AMG boys, unwilling to free the slaves, preferred to shackle speech and the press, too. When one starts being unjust, one can't stop with one injustice. Any just and honest American will hang his head in shame that his country should be partner to the pagan and Judaistic reparation slavery of prisoners of war. "*Multitudes of civilians and prisoners of war have been deported,*" charged the American Catholic bishops this spring, "*and degraded into forced labor unworthy of human beings*" (NC, Washington, May 5, 1946)!

**German Alien Labor Draft in War no Justification  
for United Nations Labor Slavery in Peace**

Some harsh peace boys, determined to be as brutal as possible but on an eye-for-an-eye pretext, like to remember that the Germans drafted foreign labor while they were waging a last ditch fight against what has proven the rape of their women and the looting of their dearest possessions. *Congscripting foreign labor during a war can no more be used as a precedent for doing the same in peacetime than shelling cities in war can be used to justify shelling them in peace.* The problem is too complex to be handled briefly. Deep thinkers see that all conscription, in peace and war, by friend or enemy, violates the spirit of Christianity, exactly as slavery always violated it, though it took Christian thinkers centuries to fully recognize the violation. Actually, conscripting civilians during a war for so-called defense is no more wrong than conscripting soldiers. Someday, we will recognize both as equally wrong.

But in the meanwhile, nations that frown on any conscription in peacetime, adopt it unblushingly in wartime. Similarly, if a nation during a war, defending itself against the obviously unjust policy of unconditional surrender, conscripts alien labor as an emergency measure and as a military necessity, she cannot really be justified, but no international lawyer and no right-minded person anywhere would consider such conscription comparable in iniquity to the permanent use of the vanquished as slave laborers, when hostilities and "military necessity" have ceased.

The one is like the bombing and destruction of cities and civilians during a war, wrong enough; but the other is like making the destruction of cities and civilians a permanent way of life, unthinkable (except

of course to our Morgenthauists who want to keep German industrial centers in a permanent state of destruction!)

**German Foreign Labor Was Partly Voluntary,  
Partly Drafted**

Furthermore, regarding the so-called German use of slave labor, it is necessary to explain that it was not literally slave labor at all. At worst it was conscripted labor, alien labor drafted to work in Germany for the normal wages given for such work. Slave labor is our practice towards German prisoners of war, whom we farm out at eighty cents a day to work at jobs for which the employers pay the government prevailing wages of six to twelve dollars a day. That is slave labor, and that is what the Germans did not do to their alien workers. They merely drafted them to work where the Germans needed them and paid them their full customary wages, in some cases more than they had ever earned before. A *Saturday Evening Post* article informs us that, "French, Dutch and other western workers often were paid on the same level with the Germans, and many of them were allowed to move about with a certain degree of freedom, visit cinemas and ride the street cars" ("Hitler's Slave Plan Worked," July 14, 1945). Obviously, this is metaphorical rather than real slavery.

Incidentally it should also be noted that much of what our war propagandists called German slave labor, not only was not slave labor, but it was not even conscripted labor. It was exactly the same kind of labor as that of the Mexicans who voluntarily came to work in the United States during the war. "It must be remembered," continues the Post article, "that some foreign workers had gone to Germany of their own free will."

In any case, the German use of alien labor, in the first place, was never literally slave labor, only drafted labor, secondly, it was a war emergency measure. To try to use it as a justification for the cold-blooded peace-time literal slave-labor use the Big Three are making of German prisoners of war and some civilians is possible only to people who are bent on proving themselves "the most pernicious race of little odious vermin" Swift denounces.

**The U. S. Trades Some German Prisoners to  
France for Work and Abuse**

But still more shocking than the sufficiently immoral retention of the prisoners is the treatment given the millions of prisoners we either handed over as slaves to our Allies or at Yalta encouraged them to keep. Instead of sending German prisoners of war home, as law and Christianity demanded, we apparently contracted to hand 1,750,000 of them over to our Allies. As of March, 1946, some 560,000 Wehrmacht soldiers, slave-traded to her by us, were toiling in France. All former SS or Gestapo suspects had previously been weeded out and were presumably being treated outright as war criminals. The French government, paying 10 to 13 francs for or to them, farms them out for 90 to 120 francs a day—literal

slavery ("Slave Labor," Progressive, March 25, 1946).

How were the slave prisoners of war, really our responsibility, treated? They were abused, starved crippled, so that after a few months 200,000 of these boys, whose mothers and wives were crying for them at home, were too sick and broken to work any more.

#### French-Belgian Abuse of Our German Prisoners Was Funny!

Their treatment and condition attracted no notice, except amusement on the part of some American officers, who related with chuckles that "most of the food they're getting is stuff . . . our boys wouldn't touch . . . and then we work the tail off them." Lt. Col. Thomas L. Donnelly, commanding officer of a repatriation center in Belgium, reported gleefully, "But get one of those Russian boys or a Pole out there with a crew of P.W.'s and you never saw people work so hard in your life" (See Social Justice Review, October, 1945, p.191).

#### One French Paper Thought Starving German Prisoners of War Not Funny

Suddenly a small, sour whiff appeared. The French paper, *Figaro*, to its eternal credit, protested that "In certain camps for German prisoners of war . . . living skeletons may be seen, almost like those in German concentration camps, and deaths from undernourishment are numerous. We learn that prisoners have been savagely and systematically beaten and that some have been employed in removing mines without protection equipment so that they have been condemned to death sooner or later."

#### Daily Many Died of Over-Work and Starvation

In one camp of 20,000, the prisoners were given only 900 calories a day (our soldiers get nearly 4000), and twelve died every day of this starvation. Some prisoners tried to stay alive by eating coal found near the tracks. A young French soldier reported that he watches them "dying of hunger, sleeping on cold cement floors, in no way protected from rain and wind. I see kids of 19 who beg me to give them certificates that they are healthy enough to join the French Foreign Legion" (See Louis Clair's "The Revival of the Slave Trade," Progressive, January 14, 1946). Another witness of another camp reports, "I have seen them beaten with rifle butts and kicked . . . in the streets of the town because they broke down of overwork."

Many men were beaten till their limbs are broken. They were given hardly enough straw to sleep on. They died of hunger, and exhaustion, and of tuberculosis. And the authorities to whom we, whose responsibility they were, had given them as slave laborers, grinned happily; and our men who knew of it grinned, too: after all, what was the Morgenthau Plan for, if not to destroy the German race biologically! And keeping German men from home, and starving them and working them to death was the quickest way to that end. Besides, it also left German girls and mothers less protected and more amenable to "chocolate bars" — and "re-education" by de-

bauchery! "That's the way it is," said the captain. "Americans look on German women as loot, just like cameras or Luggers'" (N. Y. World-Telegram, January 21, 1946)!

#### When Red Cross Complains, the Brutality No Longer Seems Funny

But somewhat like a conscience-shocker occurred when the International Red Cross charged that the prisoners of war were slave-traded to the French "were being treated below standards set by international convention" (AP, Nov. 3, 1945). Then General Eisenhower, high-ranking re-educator of the Germans, the same Germans whom General Marshall declared to have lived up to the Convention, ordered the delivery into French slave labor of further American-captured German prisoners stopped until the French gave guarantees of better treatment!

#### 90,000 Germans Broken and Ruined in a Few Months

When the prisoners whom our French fellow-re-educators of the Germans had in a few months broken and crippled started coming back, some 90,000 of them, they looked like corpses and skeletons. AP reporter, Mel Most, declared, "*I can report that many of them looked almost like corpses resurrected from the horror camps of their own fatherland*" (where, be it said again, the Germans put no prisoners of war but conscientious objectors, war resisters, saboteurs, spies, and common criminals). They were "*a beggar army of pale, thin men clad in vermin-infested tatters*" (AP, "*'Operation Skinny' Well Named: German PWs Half Starved*," Nov. 3, 1945).

In spite of this peacetime, bestial mistreatment of the prisoners of war of a country which by our own testimony treated ours decently and correctly, the "U. S. Group Control Council," according to the New York Times of December 8, 1945, "has recently decided that all German POWs of this country are going to be turned over to the French, starting with those leaving this month." In March, according to *The Progressive*, General Buisson asserted that "*France requires another 500,000 German slave laborers and expects to receive them from the United States.*" This General Buisson, who wanted another half million German boys, is the same one who replied to Figaro's charge, on September 22, 1945, that the rations given to German prisoners of war in French POW camps were "*precisely sufficient to keep a man alive who stays lying down and passive, without having to fear that he will quickly die!*"

**Chicago Tribune: "A Brave New World on Principles of Anti-Christ".**

Unbelievably, after a temporary interruption following the Red Cross protest, the U. S. Army this spring was "again handing" German prisoners of war over to the French "at a rate of 100,000 a month" (*Progressive*, March 25, 1946). Of this type of crime, the Chicago Tribune, specifically referring to our prisoner deal with Britain, said in an editorial en-

titled, "Uncle Sam: Slave Dealer" (Feb. 20, 1946),  
"This is nothing but slavery. The United States, by  
turning over the prisoners, becomes a common slave  
dealer. There is nothing in the rules of war . . . that  
permits such a practice . . . We turned hundreds of  
thousands of German prisoners over to the French.  
The French abused and starved them . . . There has  
never been in the history of Christian civilization a  
parallel to the actions against its conquered enemies  
of which this nation has been guilty . . . Our ad-  
ministration, along with our allies, both the godless  
ones and the professed Christians, is trying to turn  
the clock back to the times of pagan Rome. It has  
undertaken to build a brave new world on the prin-  
ciples of anti-Christ."

Horrible, nauseating, but true. The crusaders, the "holy" re-educators of Germany, have become the most large-scale debauchers of women in the Christian era; the most extensive looters and pillagers, official and unofficial, in the history of warfare; the most enormous and brutal deporters of peoples, twelve millions of them, in the history of the world, and finally the slavers and slave-traders of more human beings than have ever before in one single year been so degraded.

#### We Also Slave-Trade Our Prisoners to Britain

Reporting for the week of June 10, The Progressive states: "While the Big Four identified themselves with another appeal for the restoration of freedom in Spain, each continued to traffic in slave labor. *Exposure of the slow starvation and exhausting work in French prison camps drew from the French a promise to liberate 60,000 veteran German soldiers.* At the same time, the U. S. Army informed the French that deliveries of German military captives would be discontinued." This at long last is one small thin ray of decency. But its effect is immediately nullified by the next sentence, "German prisoners of war from wartime camps in the U. S. are being shipped to England." Our sacred duty is to send these boys home.

Slave-trading them to England, however, is a lesser evil than condemning them to France. While Soviet Russia's treatment of prisoners of war has been worst among the United Nations, that of Britain has been best. One would so wish that its record might have remained unspotted! Unfortunately historians may finally have to record it as less correct than that of the Germans, whom they, too, have appointed themselves to re-educate. The Duke of Bedford's People's Post, declared, "*The treatment of German prisoners in England conforms also with Mr. Morgenthau's proposals. The moment victory removed the possibility of reprisals, German prisoners here began to be treated in a way difficult to reconcile with our obligations under the International Convention. Their rations were severely cut . . .*" (Sept. 25, 1945. 33 Maiden Lane, London).

#### Possible Points of Re-Education for the Germans!

We recall again that General Marshall asserted

that the Germans generally did live up to these obligations! Perhaps, therefore, when we speak of re-educating them, we mean some sort of *re-education in reverse!* Perhaps we mean to teach them that the next time they fight a war they must fight it by the old pagan rules: rape the conquered women, loot everything from featherbeds to factories, take what territories they wish and expel to starvation, misery and death all the inhabitants, and finally, keep the men as slaves until they are too starved and crippled for further work! If actions speak louder than words, that is what we are teaching them!

**The Real Way to Destroy a Christian People is the Morgenthau Plan in the Hands of the Soviet Russians**

*The Progressive* item goes on to the last of the great freedom-for-Spain agitators, namely Soviet Russia, where, according to George H. Earle, former U. S. minister to Bulgaria, "there are still more than 15,000,000 people in Russian concentration camps" (Boston Traveler, March 23, 1946). "*Able-bodied Germans in the Soviet occupation zone.*" reports the *Progressive* (June 10, 1946), "*are being spirited away by the thousands for slave labor and, as in Poland, technicians are being 'drafted' for rehabilitation work.*" And this brings us to the worst of the story. To Quebec in September, 1944, "Liberator" Roosevelt carried the Morgenthau Plan for "*forced German labor outside Germany*". At Yalta, Stalin is said to have demanded "*10,000,000 such slaves to work in Russia after the war for an indefinite period*" (Peace Action, May, 1945), and Arsenal-of-Democracy Roosevelt in a press conference lightheartedly thought this "would be a good thing"!

Few people dragged into Soviet Russia ever return—even as corpses. So here was an efficient way to kill off a Christian people. After all, Roosevelt's chief U. S. prosecutor, Justice Robert H. Jackson, apparently was instructed to, and declared that he was trying to kill off in cold-blooded legal lynching 7,000,000 German males (AP Dispatch, Nuernberg, Feb. 28, 1946). It is obviously much simpler and less shocking to let the Soviet Russians kill off 10,000,000 German males (and to give German women the worse-than-death treatment)!

**Massacred 8,600 Christian Poles, Why Not 5,000,000 Christian Germans**

Unless America and Britain soon protest—protest for human lives rather than for Iran oil—there is great danger that something like this might be happening. We remember shudderingly the Soviet General who said, "*We've decided just to kill all the German men, take 17,000,000 German women and that will solve it.*" Of course, it won't be literally that bad. Nevertheless, true to those words, and without Anglo-American protest, they have mass-outraged German women. If they commit this foulest of atrocities without the slightest Anglo-American protest, should these Soviet harsh-peace boys, who could

cold-bloodily massacre 8,600 "bourgeois" Poles, not feel encouraged to help out Justice Jackson and simply work and starve to death their estimated five millions of German prisoners of war and kidnapped civilians?

In a Berlin AP Dispatch of May 18, 1946, a hair-raising little item appeared, namely, that a year after cessation of hostilities 1,500,000 Wehrmacht soldiers were still missing! Where were they missing? Here is the hint. *"The bureau's file on eastern front casualties was sketchy, gathered from scattered sources, because the Russians did not report them through the International Red Cross."*

#### What Has Become of a Million German Captives

At Potsdam, President Truman reportedly asked Stalin what had become of one million Germans captured by the Russians previous to unconditional surrender. Stalin gave him no answer. And Mr. Truman, instead of protesting, boasted that *"The German people are beginning to atone for the crimes"* of their leaders (Dept. of State Bulletin, Aug. 12, 1945, p.208)! Have these million German boys, mostly Catholic and Lutheran, been done to death like the 8,600 Polish boys at Katyn?

Way back in August 21, 1945, right after the Potsdam conference, Pierre J. Huss reported that *"the worry uppermost in the average German mind even above that of food and coal for the coming winter—is over the fate of more than a million German soldiers taken prisoner by the Russians . . . Not one German soldier captured in Poland or Russia has been heard from, and not one word of information has leaked through on their fate from the Russian side"* (INS, Berlin, Aug. 21, 1945).

Article 36 of the Geneva Convention specifies that after not more than a week of imprisonment *"every prisoner shall be enabled to write his family a postcard informing it of his capture and of the state of his health."* Even if the Soviet Russians had treated these million German boys well otherwise, not letting them write home was of itself a crime against justice and international law. Before inviting these Soviets as sanctified fellow-prosecutors of the Germans was it not our duty to require these Soviets to live up to at least the obvious letter of international law?

#### The Tragic Fate of the 100,000 Captured at Stalingrad

In the last year, however, some news of what may be left of those million boys has transpired. In October, 1945, the Russians finally sent home a remnant of the hundred thousand boys captured at Stalingrad, and some of the others. But the trains in which they were supposed to arrive came with 200 to 300 corpses. An AP Dispatch (Oct. 24, 1945) from Berlin suggests *"that of approximately 100,000 Nazi troops captured at Stalingrad barely 6000 are still alive."*

Captain J. G. Johnson of Oxford, English commandant of a transit camp for these returnees, said,

"One can well believe that death rate when one sees the miserable wrecks coming through here at the rate of 2000 per day." He also added that, "Released women of the Wehrmacht auxiliaries are either pregnant or venereally diseased." The prisoners "limp into the Invaliden camp daily without shoes, their feet bound in rags . . . They estimated that 200 out of 2000 prisoners aboard one train had died" (AP, Oct. 24, 1945).

#### How the Soviets Help Justice Jackson Kill Off Germans

Nevertheless, while that train of broken and dying remnants came in, the Allied occupiers filled another train with 2000 German boys at Frankfurt and sent it back into Russia. According to the survivors, the new slaves will eat "watery fish soup and 400 grams of bread daily." According to David J. Dallin's *The Real Soviet Russia*, they will work twelve hours a day, often in below-zero weather. They will be dressed in rags, and will sleep without covering in the same rags, and many of them will die of starvation, over-work, and exposure. Any one who fails to complete his assigned task over a period of a week, "is considered guilty of deliberate sabotage . . . locked in an isolation cell, and condemned to death without trial" (Quoted from Peace Action, May, 1945, p.2). In this way it was easy to reduce the 100,000 boys captured at Stalingrad to 6000 in two years. How long it will take to reduce to a few trainloads of cripples the 10,000,000 Four-Freedom-ite Roosevelt at Yalta thought it "would be a good thing" for Stalin to slave-labor can only be imagined.

#### One G.I.: "All This Misery So Long After the War's Over"

But as to this type of treatment, the Geneva Convention in Article 30 provides: "*The length of the day's work of prisoners of war, including therein the trip going and returning, shall not, in any case, exceed that allowed for the civil workers in the region employed at the same work. Every prisoners shall be allowed a rest of twenty-four hours every week, preferably on Sunday.*" Since the German surrender we have often violated this Article, but American war prison authorities, even at their worst, are not capable of the barbarity of our Russian fellow-war-trialists. One American soldier, seeing the "sick, emaciated German soldiers" hobble into camp out of Russian imprisonment, "with swollen, congealed legs and feet like an elephants," exclaimed, "I feel like getting drunk every night to forget this camp. It gets me down to see all this misery so long after the war's over" (Berlin, Nov. 28, 1945, Chicago Tribune Special).

For all this misery "so long after the war's over" Morgenthau and Roosevelt wrote the blueprint at Quebec and Yalta when they proposed "forced German labor outside Germany." If this is a democracy, then the people get what they want. If the people don't rise in righteous wrath to put a stop to this

monstrous slave labor abuse of German prisoners of war (and of German civilians), then we shall someday get what the Jews got when they cried, "His blood be upon us and upon our children."

#### If Our Principles Don't Extend to the Vanquished They Aren't Principles And We Aren't Christians

After the recent Paris Council fiasco, Senator Vandenberg declared in the senate, "We can 'compromise' within the boundaries of a principle. We can no longer compromise principles themselves. . . History leaves no doubt upon that score. The wrong answers will breed wars for tomorrow" (Time, June 3, 1946). Let's remember that. But let's remember also that in the main it wasn't other nations that made us compromise principles. Roosevelt's Morgenthau Plan, virtually adopted at Potsdam, violated every principle of the Atlantic Charter, and, excepting rape (implied in unconditional surrender though happily not urged in the Morgenthau Plan), proposed every crime that made this peace 'history's most terrifying peace.'

*All that Soviet Russia has done is apply our shameful Morgenthau policies logically and viciously to as many people, vanquished and liberated, as possible. It was our Morgenthauistic policymakers who compromised the principles. Now, appalled at the clearly enough predicted consequences, the better part of the government is at long last trying to salvage a few of them.<sup>3</sup> But a few won't do. We must have all of them all the way all the time. We must have them not only for the victors, but for the vanquished. In fact we must precisely begin with them for the vanquished, because it is how the vanquished are treated that determines whether we are Christians or whether we do merely as the pagans also do. Releasing our prisoners of war and demanding that Russia, Britain, and France do likewise is a first and fundamental step in the road back from pagan and Judaistic revenge barbarism to Christianity and decency.*

One copy, a stamp; 4 copies 25c; 20 copies \$1.00; 400 copies \$15.

<sup>3</sup> According to an AP Dispatch of June 30, it now transpires, as headlined, that "Reds Hold 700,000 Japs As Siberian Labor Force Russia Irritated U. S. and Other Allied Powers By Lone-Hand Conduct of Affairs" (San Antonio Express, July 1, 1946). That the Soviets should slave-labor 700,000 Japanese is a crime. But that the U. S. government should be "irritated" when the Soviets slave-labor 700,000 Japanese Shintoists, while in the Morgenthau Plan it proposed to the Soviets slave-laboring German Christians and not only connives in Russia's slave-laboring of 5,000,000 German Christians but has been slave-trading to France, Belgium and Britain and slave-laboring herself some million or more German boys, must make the Soviets smile queerly at American ethical principles! These Soviets don't know that the Baruches and the Frankfurters, Morgenthau and Winchells, dominating our policies, are out to destroy Christian Germany, not also, happily, pagan Japan. Nevertheless U. S. "irritation" shows what happens when a government breaks principles to impose a harsh peace on one nation. Before long the broken principles splinter into everybody, even ourselves. If slave-laboring German prisoners of war is noble and fine, then someday a victor will consider it noble to labor-slave and slave-trade our prisoners of war—and we will have deserved it.

August 9, 1946

RE: AUSTIN J. APP

The Biographical Encyclopedia of the World carries the following biography of the captioned individual:

Austin J. App was born May 24, 1902 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the son of August H. and Katherine Obermaier App. He was educated at St. Francis Seminary in Wisconsin, receiving an A.B. Degree in 1924. In 1926 App received an M.A. Degree from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. In 1929 he was awarded a Ph.D. by this latter university.

From 1929 until 1935 App was an instructor in English at Catholic University. He was a professor of English and Head of the Department at the University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania from 1935 until 1942.

From September, 1942 until March, 1943, he served with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, receiving an Honorable Discharge in the latter year.

App was employed as an Administrative Assistant in the Personnel Division of the Jaeger Machine Company from 1933 until probably early 1946.

App is the author of "Lancelot in English Literature," published in 1929, as well as articles in the Catholic Educational Review, the Catholic Library World, the Catholic World, and many others. He is an associate editor of Best Sellers, a biweekly review.

TJMc/dm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-87 BY SPAG/CLW

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Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hindon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Candy

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

SA FILE NO. 105-76

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| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>9/25/46</b>             | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>8/20, 22/46;<br/>9/11-13, 16, 19/46</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>b7C<br/>mrk</b> |
| TITLE<br><br><b>AUSTIN JOSEPH APP, was.,<br/>August Joseph App (True Name),<br/>Austin J. App</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                              | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>SPECIAL INQUIRY,<br/>WAR DEPARTMENT</b>     |                                      |
| SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:<br><br><i>DIA</i><br><b>CC TO: CTA<br/>REQ. REC'D. 1-7-64<br/>JAN 22 1964<br/>ANS.<br/>BY: DIA</b><br><br><b>NO<br/>OCT<br/>1964</b><br><br><b>CC TO: CTA<br/>REQ. REC'D. 1-7-64<br/>FEB 7 1964<br/>ANS.<br/>BY:</b><br><br><b>DEC 1964<br/>ON</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                              |                                                                     |                                      |
| <p>Subject was born 5/24/02 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin of German extraction. AB from St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Wisconsin, 1924. Received Knights of Columbus scholarship to Catholic University, Washington, D. C. where received MA 1926 and Ph.D. 1929. Employed as instructor in English, Catholic University 1925 to 1935; head of English Department, Scranton University, Scranton, Pa., 1935 to 1942. Traveled in Europe, Canada and Mexico and taught at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa during summers. Served in US Army 9/11/42 to 3/12/43 when honorable discharged as Private at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana to accept employment in essential war industry. Subsequent to discharge employed by Jaegers Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of farm machinery. Since September, 1944, has been Professor of English in Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas. Residence 316 San Pedro Avenue, San Antonio. APP reported to be strict moralist, disciplinarian, devout Catholic, uncompromising in ideals and ethical principles. Alleged to suffer from "political paranoia", a fanaticism with regard to international affairs. Has little knowledge of history, is argumentative and stubborn in views. Prior to World War # 2 was strongly non-interventionist and extremely critical of US foreign policy. Stated US provoked Japan into attacking. Professed pacifism but justified all acts of Axis aggression, criticising Nazi regime only on suppression of Catholic clerics in Germany. Considered raising conscientious objection to Military service but became resigned to Army service. Was unhappy in Army and sought discharge to take defense job. While soldier wrote letter to Washington newspaper advocating a negotiated peace. Wrote adverse reviews of STEINBECK'S "THE MOON IS DOWN", and PIERRE VAN PASSEN'S, "THE TIME IS NOW". Wrote article <i>Is War (u) declared</i> 1-21-63</p> |                                              |                                                                     |                                      |
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED:<br><i>M. J. DIA</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:<br><i>M. J. DIA</i> | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES<br><i>100 - 701X - 19</i>              |                                      |
| COPIES DESTROYED:<br><br>COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>5 Bureau (Encl. 2)<br>3 San Antonio                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | COPY IN FILE:<br><br><i>12-7-89</i>          | RECORDED<br><i>SPAGGOM</i>                                          | INDEXED<br><i>CDR</i>                |
| <i>53-10000-1012</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                              |                                                                     |                                      |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA-105-76

"American War Policies and Catholic Traditions" published in the Catholic World, October, 1944, criticising American policy of demanding unconditional surrender. In reply to editorial in San Antonio Express, 11/1/44 which pointed to Germany's enforced starvation of conquered peoples, APP disagreed and attributed starvation in France to the Allied blockage of Europe, Allied bombings and activities of the French Underground and states more people died of starvation in Allied occupied territory than Axis occupied territory. In May, 1945, protested an order forbidding German Prisoners of War using German straight arm and other Party salutes. In address at commencement, St. Mary's University, San Antonio, June, 1945, demanded a "just and honorable" peace for Germany and stated atrocities should have no effect on final peace settlement. In pamphlet "RAVISHING THE WOMEN OF CONQUERED EUROPE", May, 1946, APP states troops under EISENHOWER'S command raped more women in one week in one city than troops under HITLER'S command in four years in all of France. Further states German troops in behavior toward women were most correct and decent in the whole history of warfare. As a result of last pamphlet Catholic Church authorities considered dismissing APP, however to avoid embroiling Incarnate Word College in possible Academic freedom controversy, admonished APP who promised to desist from further political writings.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File # 100-210108.

Bureau letter dated August 9, 1946.

DETAILS:

Referenced Bureau letter enclosed a photostatic copy of a pamphlet written by AUSTIN J. APP, entitled, "RAVISHING THE WOMEN OF CONQUERED EUROPE" as well as a memorandum reflecting information concerning APP obtained from the Biographical Encyclopedia of the World. It was requested that the background and activities of APP be discreetly ascertained.

b2 A review of the San Antonio files reflects the following information concerning APP obtained from Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

b7D Records of Local Draft Board # 6, Scranton, Pennsylvania, reflect that APP was born May 24, 1902 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He secured an A.B. degree from St. Francis Seminary in 1924. He received an M.A. degree from the Catholic University in 1926 and a Ph.D from the same institution in 1929. He was employed as Professor at Catholic University in 1927 to 1935 and as Professor of English at the University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania from September 1936, to September, 1942.

- 2 -

X

SA-105-76

He taught at summer session of 1942 at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa. He was inducted into the United States Army at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on September 11, 1942, and was honorably discharged March 12, 1943 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana as over age. His Army Serial number was 33353746.

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] fellow professors at Scranton University stated APP is <sup>an</sup> extreme idealist, pacifist and altruist. He was described as pro-German but not pro-Nazi. He was stated to be a great admirer of the German and English peoples as they are more intelligent and cultured than other Europeans. He felt that nations with the highest type of civilization should rule less civilized nations. He made many statements prior to the entry of the United States into the war which might be construed as pro-German. He had a satisfactory credit record and no criminal record at the Scranton Police Department.

b2  
b7C  
b7D  
Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that APP had reportedly taken graduate courses at Oxford University, Oxford, England, and had visited Mexico, Panama and Canada. It was stated that he was called before the school authorities at Scranton University because of the subversive character of his lectures and on December 8, 1942 he reportedly addressed his class as follows: "America is to be blamed for our war with Japan because Japan is like a dog which if teased long enough will finally turn and bite you". He reportedly made statements that the Germans were a superior race and that America would do better to ally itself with Germany rather than England.

After his discharge from the United States Army, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] APP was employed at the Jaeger Machine Company, 550 West Spring, Columbus, Ohio for about six months when he secured a position teaching English Composition at St. Mary of the Springs College, Columbus, Ohio.

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] of the University of Scranton, 331 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania, stated that on December 8, 1942, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, APP made the statement to his class that the United States had so handled the Japanese question that our actions provoked Japan to attacking us. On this occasion APP was reprimanded by [redacted] and other members of the faculty and cautioned to use more discretion in his remarks. [redacted] reportedly advised that prior to the entry of the United States into the war he had had many heated discussions with APP regarding the international situation. In all of these discussions APP took the position that Germany, having a better cultural background, was entitled to give the invaded countries the benefit of this culture. APP did not approve of using force to thrust upon the invaded countries the civilization of Germany. He often praised England and the United States for their high type of civilization and on many occasions stated that "the country that has the most bath tubs will win the war".

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[redacted] stated that he had received letters in late 1944 and early 1945 from the subject which bear a rubber stamped "Blessed are the Peace Makers". [redacted] described APP as a poet who lived an introvert life, would like to attract attention by making startling remarks and by writing his opinions which often differed from the public opinion of the time. [redacted] stated that APP did not want to be drafted for the Armed Forces, but under his philosophy he could not be a conscientious objector as he felt the laws of the land should govern rather than the individual's desires of each citizen.

Confidential Informant [redacted] interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] University of Scranton who termed APP as pro-German but not pro-Nazi. [redacted] stated that in many discussions with the subject prior to our entry into the war that APP took the position that the English people were the most highly civilized and intelligent people in the world and that Germany was second in culture and civilization. He praised the United States for its development of scientific inventions. He predicted that England and America would defeat Germany in the event there was a war as they were more intellectual and had reached a higher degree of civilization than Germany and her allies had obtained.

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Subject based all of his reason on the superior intelligence of peoples and the degree to which they had advanced themselves in obtaining comfort and the necessities of life.

[redacted] advised that APP held a theory that Germany, being a more civilized country than Poland or Czechoslovakia, was entitled to govern and assist less intellectual nations.

Confidential informant [redacted] summarized information he had developed concerning APP as follows: He stated that APP speaks German, French and Spanish, and is reported to have a noticeably German accent. He is pleasant, gentlemanly, likeable, scrupulous in personal dealings, shrewd, thrifty and practical in business matters with a reputation as a moralist and disciplinarian, and is a confirmed bachelor. (S)(A)(u) per Army letter 2-4-48

APP is reported to have made improper advances toward young girls whose company he has constantly sought. He is a devout Catholic of Mid-western background and is said to be uncompromising in his tenets, high ideals and ethical principles. He is a diligent student of English literature, innately brilliant and dilettante in other fields. He is alleged to suffer from political paranoia, a fixation or fanaticism with regard to international affairs. His fervently held ideas arise from a strong pro-German bias, colored by his background of religion and unrestrained by any profound knowledge of history. (S)(A)(u) declassified 2-11-81

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He is argumentative and controversial in nature, stubborn in his views and persuasive in classes at Scranton University and in discussions with faculty members he is reported to have been strongly non-interventionist, to have been extremely critical of United States foreign policy, although originally a staunch "new dealer" going so far as to state that the United States had provoked Japan into attacking. APP is alleged to have been inconsistent in his professed pacifism in that he justified all acts of Axis aggression, castigating the Nazi regime only on the score of the suppression of Catholic clerics in Germany. He was reprimanded by authorities at Scranton University and was reported to have been less vociferous after Pearl Harbor but no acquaintance believed that his views had changed or that he would cease to expound them. (S)(R)(u) declassified per army letter 2-11-68

According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] APP is reported to have considered raising a conscientious objection, but later to have become resigned to serving in the Army, to have been unhappy during his service and to have offered a party \$500.00 to get him a defense job in order that he could be discharged. While a soldier APP submitted a letter to the editor of a Washington newspaper advocating a negotiated peace. He is reported to be sincere and candid in his views and to believe himself a loyal and patriotic American speaking for the country's best interest. Intimates allege that APP's fundamental loyalty is to the United States; that it would not be his nature to be furtive or underhanded. It was noted by this informant that subject had expressed his opinions generally only among persons of his own intellectual level. (S)(R)(u) declassified per army letter 2-11-68

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Confidential informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] Washington, D. C. in June, 1943. APP lived in [REDACTED] for several years while an instructor at Catholic University. [REDACTED] had ordered APP to [REDACTED] after an [REDACTED] which APP had made in connection with playing the stock market. [REDACTED] advised that APP was very peculiar; that he did not drink or smoke, and did not spend one cent on recreation. He did not like to be called "GUS" so assumed the name of AUSTIN while [REDACTED]. (S)(R)(u) declassified per army letter 2-11-68

[REDACTED] advised that APP always had plenty of young girls on the string and proposed to four of [REDACTED]. He considered APP as morally all right, but stated that he had heard that APP had lead several girls to believe he was going to marry them, and then left them flat. He stated that while APP was in the Army he was very unhappy as he thought that he was too good for the Army. During this period he talked only of a way to get out of the Army. (S)(R)(u) declassified per army letter 2-11-68

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also interviewed [REDACTED] daughter of [REDACTED] termed APP peculiar, not especially likeable, conceited and selfish. She stated that APP had made improper advances to her and to every girl he went out with, many of whom he proposed to although [REDACTED] believed that he did not intend to marry any of them. (S)(R)(u) declassified per army letter 181 2-11-68

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She stated that about Christmas, 1942, APP tried to dissuade her husband from applying for a commission in the Navy, insisting that anyone was silly to volunteer who would not otherwise be drafted. APP claimed to be too intelligent to be "toting a gun" and offered [REDACTED] \$500.00 to get him a defense job in his contracting business. [REDACTED] subsequently joined the Seabees. (S)(X)(u) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d) (b)(7)(e) (b)(7)(f) (b)(7)(g)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] Catholic University, Washington, D. C. in June, 1943. [REDACTED] stated that he was acquainted with APP since 1925 when APP came to Catholic University as a graduate student, staying until 1935 as an instructor in English. He stated that APP was a hard working and conscientious student. He achieved excellent grades through intensive study rather than innate brilliance. His services as an instructor were satisfactory both at Catholic University and at Loras College in Iowa, where he taught during summer sessions but APP was let go because it was felt that he did not show promise of maturing into an A-1 educator. (S)(X)(u)

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b7D [REDACTED] stated that APP was the butt of many a joke among the faculty and the student body because he was such a complete moralist; he was over strict in disciplinary matters and inveighed against the evils of smoking and drinking. [REDACTED] stated that during the Fall of 1942 when APP was stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, he wrote a letter to the editor of a Washington newspaper which was published over his name with his Army serial number and station, advocating recognition of equality of war guilt. [REDACTED] stated that APP fancies himself an authority on international affairs but his background is such that his views result from almost total ignorance of modern history. (S)(X)(u)

[REDACTED] stated that APP in recent years had become quite anti-British; was a fanatic about the inequities of the Versailles Treaty and held that there is some justification for German aggression. He stated that APP is by no means a crank, but he is an extremist and an idealist; that he apparently hit upon what he believes to be the truth and is sincere and indiscreet enough to feel it his duty to speak his mind. (S)(X)(u)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] Maryland, [REDACTED] at Catholic University. [REDACTED] stated that APP was not a good teacher; that he expected too much from his students and had an atrocious German accent. In all other fields but English literature, [REDACTED] stated that APP is a dilettante and in recent years has displayed a great interest in international affairs. He stated that he had been astonished at the tenor of some of the articles APP had had published in the Scranton News. He mentioned APP'S letter to the Washington Post, advocating a negotiated peace which he termed the height of indiscretion for a soldier. He stated that he believed that APP is convinced that England and the United States are not free of war guilt, a foolish idea which he would not entertain if he had a more thorough knowledge of history. He stated that APP is a devout Catholic; is very narrow in his Catholicity which prevents him from being a top notch scolar. (S)(X)(u)

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He stated that APP wrote one article entitled, "THOMAS MANN, CHRISTIAN NOVELIST" published in the July, 1939 issue of the ~~Magnificat~~, a Catholic magazine which is in praise of THOMAS MANN, an arch enemy of the Nazi regime. [REDACTED] stated that APP was non-interventionist along the lines of WHEELER and LINDBERG, and that he has not changed his mind since Pearl Harbor. He thinks he is a great patriot, acting in the best interest of the United States. [REDACTED] predicted that APP would continue to be adverse to war and to express himself to all who would listen because he is naturally imprudent and indiscreet. (S)(R)(u) <sup>12345 per aray btr</sup> 2-11-81

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] further advised that he had interviewed [REDACTED] John Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, 8621 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. [REDACTED] had known APP for about [REDACTED] as classmates at Catholic University, and as fellow faculty members thereafter. [REDACTED] informed that APP'S father is a retired farmer; that the family was never wealthy and that APP worked his way through school. APP'S younger brother, [REDACTED] is in the United States Army. APP traveled to Germany and Czechoslovakia in 1927 and has visited England three times. [REDACTED] stated that APP considered the name "GUS" shortened form of the name AUGUST, undignified for a professor, so he adopted the name AUSTIN. He stated that he had often argued with APP about international affairs on which APP considers himself an authority, despite the fact that his background lends no weight to that idea. (S)(R)(u)

[REDACTED] asserted that APP is a pacifist and a non-interventionist. He was originally a staunch "new dealer" on the domestic issues and only recently differed with the present administration. He calls himself a Wisconsin Progressive and sometimes a Christian Socialist, but resents being termed a Socialist. He has always been critical of the present administration's foreign policy, claiming that it was war bent. (S)(R)(u)

According to [REDACTED] APP claimed to have had an article in type at the time of Pearl Harbor, prophesying that the United States would goad Japan into attacking us. [REDACTED] stated that APP sincerely believes he is a great patriot and that in talking and writing his type of political stuff he has the interest of the country at heart. He is positive that he is right and always holds his convictions with a religious fervor. (S)(R)(u)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] United States Navy, [REDACTED] Navy Building, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] was a fellow faculty member of subject at Catholic University. [REDACTED] asserted that ethical principles are everything to APP, and that sometimes APP cannot see underlying major issues because of quibbling over superficial facts. He stated that he had argued (S)(R)(u)

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with him on practically every subject and had disagreed with him on most. He stated that APP'S mentality is the type which goes in circles around the topic. He is argumentative and immature. He stated that he believed APP'S attitude toward the war is derived from his fundamental Christian thesis that war is wrong and from an argumentative predisposition to take the side of the under dog. He stated that APP may unconsciously be inclined to make excuses for Germany because of his background, but he did not believe APP consciously pro-German. According to APP, the war was not entirely Germany's fault and it was no business of the United States. He followed the LINDBERG - WHEELER - NYE school of thought and was considered by ██████████ as being a typical midwestern Isolationist. He stated that APP is ~~is~~ brutally frank and truthful in everything; that is the most indiscreet person that ██████████ knew, and that he would always say exactly what he thought, and insist upon the constitutional right of free speech. (S)(X)(u) Par 1,2,3,4,5,6 declassified per agency letter 2-14-88

He stated that APP is intellectually honest and courageous, but that he simply does not know history; further he is stubborn and there is very little chance of changing his mind. (S)(X)(u)

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Confidential Informant ██████████ also interviewed in 1943 ██████████ Washington, D. C. who was acquainted with APP at the University of Scranton. ██████████ stated that APP was the object of many jibes at Scranton because of his various financial interests and because he had his hand out for every dollar and yet was Socialistic in many ways, staunchly insisting that no man should be allowed to earn over \$5,000.00 a year. (S)(X)(u)

Another point on which APP was subject to ridicule among his colleagues was his habit of dating young girls. It was not infrequent for him to be the rival of one of his students for the attentions of some young girl. (S)(X)(u)

At faculty meetings or at other gatherings, according to ██████████ APP was controversial and loved to spout his ideas even on subjects not in his line. His attitude toward the war and international affairs was well known and differed with that of most of his colleagues. He was strongly against war and our participation in the war and his attitude did not change after Pearl Harbor. His major fault was in not toning down his talk when his issue was lost. (S)(X)(u)

Confidential Informant ██████████ interviewed ██████████ Maryland, who was connected with ██████████ in Washington, D. C. ██████████ was a colleague of subject at the University of Scranton, and while there taught ██████████ stated that APP has "political paranoia", a fixation about international affairs which became apparent in 1937 during the Spanish Civil War. (S)(X)(u)

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APP justified the intervention of the Axis Powers in Spain. His attitude was completely colored by partiality for the Axis Powers, which, according to [redacted] belief, stemmed from his German ancestry. He purported to be a pacifist and insisted that we should not become involved in war or even in 1940 to increase our armaments because if attacked we could train a huge army over night and in the meantime the money would be better spent on education. He insisted that the cultured nation would always beat the uncultured nation. (S)(u)

APP stated that he believed all force was wrong and that if he were assaulted he would not resist. He insisted that it was better for a nation to live under the domination of an aggressor than to spend itself in armed resistance. Despite his professed hatred of force he always justified the aggression of the Axis; Italy was right in the conquest of Ethiopia; Czechoslovakia had not allowed the German minority to rule and thus invited and deserved invasion; POLAND was guilty of provocative atrocities, and even Belgium, according to APP, was wrong. (S)(u)

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[redacted] stated that APP was completely ignorant of modern European history, and refused to learn or recognize facts in variance with his conclusions. No amount of logic could change his position on a particular issue and he was often inconsistent. He admitted that the Hitler regime was in the wrong in mistreating Catholic Clerics and suppressing religion in Germany; yet on the day that news came that German aircraft had bombed a famous Spanish shrine on a festive day and had slaughtered many devout Catholic Bosque Loyalists, APP countered BOSQUES were hypocrites. (S)(u)

[redacted] stated that he noticed that students in his history classes frequently quoted APP'S views and he, [redacted] did his best to combat these views. After Pearl Harbor APP was less outspoken although he professed to believe that the United States had no interest in the Pacific and had given Japan no alternative but to attack us. (S)(u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that APP has had articles published in the Catholic World and the Commonweal on subjects such as Catholic University Teachers and Credit Unions, and literary topics which upon perusal reflect no subversive attitude. He also advised that an examination of Lusk's District of Columbia Assessment Directory Service reflected that APP in 1943 owned three parcels of property in Washington, D. C. assessed at \$6,125.00, \$3,764.00, and \$3,998.00 respectively. (S)(u)

No criminal record nor record in the subversive files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. was found upon examination in June, 1943.

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] of the University of Scranton, and obtained the following information in addition to that set forth above as coming from [REDACTED]. (S)(u) for 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 declassified per my letter 2-1-88  
APP while at Scranton University, was a member of the following organizations: Council of English Teachers; Modern Language Association; Catholic Poetry Society; Debating Association of Pennsylvania Colleges and Catholic Library Association. (S)(u)

He also stated that APP has several publications to his credit including "Use of Analogy in Debate", "Religious News in Chaucer", "Poets aren't Sissies", "THOMAS MANN, Christian Novelist", "To Lie or Not to Lie", and "Some Broadway Plays and their Ideas". (S)(u)

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He is a frequent contributor to small Catholic magazines. [REDACTED] also mentioned that in a review of STEINBECK'S "The Moon Is Down" for the Catholic Best Sellers, a mimeographed sheet prepared at the University of Scranton, that APP took the Norwegians to task for not submitting to the German rule. It is noted that the book dealt with the German occupation of Norway. (S)(u)

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b7D [REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reviewed subject's Selective Service file at Local Board # 6, Scranton, Pennsylvania, which reflected that subject stated that he contributes. (S)(u) PP

[REDACTED]  
He also claimed to be taking care of his younger sister's education and to help his parents who are old and no longer working. (S)(u)

It was indicated that he is the oldest of eight brothers and sisters. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] at the University of Scranton in December, 1942. [REDACTED] noted the following organizational connections of subject: He was a Moderator of the Teachers of English Council in Lackawanne County, Pennsylvania, President of the Chesterton Poetry Society which meets at the University of Scranton, member of the Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Debating Club at the University of Scranton. Dr. [REDACTED] advised that APP believed in German superiority and placed each nation on a racial ladder: Germany at the top and America on the very top. England, however, was at the bottom of the ladder and Latins are down near the bottom along with the Poles. He considered the Latins immoral and the Poles uncultured. (S)(u)

According to [REDACTED] APP considered culture to be the measuring stick of a nation. His theory is that culture predominates over force. Consequently he was opposed to war and is naturally a pacifist. (S)(u)

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He expressed his theory that one hundred men with Shakespeare in their hands could defeat 1,000 men with machine guns. He otherwise expressed the same idea by stating that a nation's culture can be determined by the number of bath tubs in the country. He deplored the wasteful spending of money on war, argued against spending money on battleships when the money could be used in building universities. [REDACTED] asserted that APP was formerly a great admirer of President ROOSEVELT, but this admiration dimmed because of the President's foreign policy. APP contended President ROOSEVELT had precipitated a calamity on the country by leading it into war. *b1(b)(4)(u) par 123456 declassified para my letter dated 3-11-68*

[REDACTED] advised that APP was a frequent contributor to the letters to the Editor column of the Scranton, Pennsylvania newspaper and wrote articles concerning various issues of the day. *(S)(E)(u)*

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b7D Confidential Informant [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] a former teacher at the University of Scranton, now manager of the Guild Studios, Scranton, Pennsylvania. [REDACTED] and subject started the magazine "Best Sellers" at the University of Scranton. All contributed reviews to this publication. *(S)(E)(u)*

According to [REDACTED] APP submitted a review of STEINBECK'S "The Moon is Down" which deals with the Nazi invasion of Norway from which the following is quoted: "The author's purpose, however, quite clearly is to incite civilians in occupied countries to dynamite, stab and even poison. Of course he means to apply it only, one presumes, to the civilians in Axis occupied countries. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If it is the duty of French women to poison non-offending German Sentinels in France, then it will also be the duty of German women to poison American Sentinels if once again they should be stationed in the Rhineland as in 1919, and then we should brand such civilian tactics in German patriotism by German beastliness". *(S)(E)(u)*

[REDACTED] also stated that APP wrote in regard to PIERRE VAN PAASEN'S "Time is Now" as follows: "The book is an illogical attempt, based on the assumption that our own national independence and freedom depend on England to scare the American people into a long and certain war in the future. The book has no value, but it will also probably do little harm". *(S)(E)(u)*

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also interviewed [REDACTED] Scranton, Pennsylvania, APP'S landlady at that place. [REDACTED] advised that she had received a letter from her daughter-in-law, [REDACTED]

Michigan, dated December 27, 1942. [REDACTED] was employed at the [REDACTED] A portion of this letter follows:  
[REDACTED] received a letter from DR. APP asking [REDACTED] that in the event that a teaching position should not be sufficient for his discharge (he is 38) that he get something at [REDACTED] has replied that he could". *(S)(E)(u)*

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Confidential Informant [redacted] also interviewed [redacted] Pennsylvania. [redacted] was a former student at the University of Scranton, and he and APP went to have physical examinations preparatory to induction into the Army on the same day. On the way, according to [redacted] APP commenced a tirade against the English. He averred that England had got us into the war and that we shouldn't be in the war. He contended that we had better withdraw from the war and that if enough pressure is brought on Congress and the President of the United States they will withdraw from the war. (S)(A)(u)

APP, according to [redacted] said that when he gets in the army he will write as a soldier and he will "tell them plenty". APP'S argument, according to [redacted] was that this war was no concern of ours and that we ought to withdraw and let England continue. He maintained that Germany is not against the United States, but is against England and the Jews, and stated that the English and the Jews got us into this war against the will of the people. (S)(A)(u)

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Confidential informant [redacted] interviewed [redacted] of the Catholic University, Midwestern Extension Course at Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa. [redacted] reported that subject had won a sharpshooter's medal with the rifle while in the Army and was an instructor in rifle and was very proud of these accomplishments as he had never shot a gun before he entered the Army. (S)(A)(u)

[redacted] held APP in high regard. Confidential Informant [redacted] also interviewed [redacted] Loras College. [redacted] stated that APP was an isolationist and a pacifist, but that after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor APP stated that the war was justified on the part of the United States. [redacted] noted that APP habitually over-argued his points against the Jews, but he had never heard him make any real attack against the United States government or its foreign policy. (S)(A)(u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] interviewed [redacted] Loras College who stated that APP had several ill balanced views. APP, according to [redacted] made flattering remarks about the Germans of the type that Poland got what she deserved from the Germans. (S)(A)(u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] submitted the information that APP, while in Columbus, Ohio, might have been a member of the Maennerchor Club, but that he could not have been very active in the group. This organization is a German social organization some of whose members were considered to possibly have subversive tendencies but the organization was not generally considered a subversive group.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that while in Columbus subject resided at 75 East Woodruff Avenue, and 3860 Travue Road. While there he purchased a house valued at approximately \$10,000.00 and assumed a \$4,000.00 mortgage on another house.

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*Freedom of Information  
and  
Privacy Acts*

*Subject: Austin J. App*

*File Number: 100-210108*



*Federal Bureau of Investigation*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General  
SUBJECT: Austin Joseph App

DATE: January 17, 1947

TLC:VCW:la

146-7-76-150

TLC

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 30, 1946 concerning the above named subject.

The Criminal Division does not desire that investigation of App's activities be made at this time with the view to his prosecution for a violation of the sedition statutes.

140-21018-27  
F B II

RECORDED 15 JAN 20 1947

5/21/52 BY 60267 NLS/EPTw BX-AW

140-21018-27  
DATE 5/21/52 BY 60267 NLS/EPTw

68 JAN 27 32

# Nazi Massacre of Americans Defended at Hate-Group Rally

By IRVING LIEBERMAN and HENRY MOSCOW

When the German-American Bund went out of business, its place was taken, to a considerable extent, by the Voters Alliance for Americans of German ancestry.

The Voters Alliance is small, but its speakers, its friends, and its propaganda get around.

Take a recent meeting of the Federation of American Citizens of German Descent in the United States of America, Inc. The meeting was held at Schwaben Hall, 474 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn. The speakers included A. O. Tittmann, president of the Voters Alliance and a close associate of Eugene Brand, distributor of and contributor to the anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic weekly The Broom. Brand himself is a guiding spirit in the Voters Alliance.

At the Schwaben Hall meeting, attended by perhaps 60 persons, one speaker defended the Nazi massacre of American troops at the Battle of the Bulge. The Hague Convention, the speaker contended, said it was O.K. to kill prisoner if they could not be provided for. He had documentary proof—right in his briefcase, he said—of approval for that procedure from Gen. Marshall.

The speaker was Austin J. App, an official of the Philadelphia branch of the Steuben Society, and a contributor to The Broom. (When App and his friends gave a dinner for Sen. Langer (R-N.D.) in Philadelphia March 26, Tittmann drummed up business for it here.)

App is the author of, among other things, a pamphlet called "Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe."

A choice quote from that work: "In Stuttgart, troops under Eisenhower's command, with whom his communications were not severed, raped more women in one week in one city than troops under Hitler's command seem to have raped in four years in all of France... The bewildering fact is emerging that the German troops of occupation, 7,000,000 of whom, according to an AP Nuremberg Dispatch of Feb. 28, 1946, Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief U.S. prosecutor, wants outlawed and presumably executed as war criminals, were the most decent large-quantity troops of World War II."

In a letter to The Broom, App suggested that Gen. Eisenhower be hanged.

App, a native of Milwaukee

who formerly taught English at Walter Gieseking and Wilhelm the Incarnate Word College in Furtwengler, he commented San Antonio, Tex., now lectures at La Salle College, Philadelphia.

His Brooklyn speech was devoted, aside from his justification of the massacre of prisoners in the Bulge, to a plea for admittance to this country of Germans expelled from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and East Prussia. He objected also to the dismantling of German factories.

Referring to the barring of (Last of five articles)

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson     | ..... |
| Mr. Clegg      | ..... |
| Mr. Glevin     | ..... |
| Mr. Ladd       | ..... |
| Mr. Nichols    | ..... |
| Mr. Rosen      | ..... |
| Mr. Tracy      | ..... |
| Mr. Egan       | ..... |
| Mr. Gurnee     | ..... |
| Mr. Harbo      | ..... |
| Mr. Mohr       | ..... |
| Mr. Pennington | ..... |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | ..... |
| Mr. Nease      | ..... |
| Miss Gandy     | ..... |

JE

(f) PHOTOG  
CC TO: Legal Dept  
REQ. REC'D 1-24-64  
FEB 7 1964  
ANS. BY: Just d.

G.I.R. 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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INDEXED - 33

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43 JUN 28 1949

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DATED APR 29 1949  
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5 (JUN)

file  
5-1949

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 105-438 vda

|                                                                                   |                                                   |                                                        |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</b>                                        | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>JAN 12 1950</b>              | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>11-23,29;<br/>12-29-49</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>[REDACTED] b7c</b> |
| TITLE<br><br><b>"AMERICA'S NEW NAZIS" By Peter T. White<br/>and Allen Chellas</b> | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - G</b> |                                                        |                                         |

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*Pto*

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| CC TO: <b>CIA</b>        | REQ. REC'D <b>1-9-64</b>  |
| JAN 22 1964              |                           |
| ANS.<br>BY: <i>Dent</i>  | <i>do</i>                 |
| CC TO: <b>Legal Dept</b> | REQ. REC'D <b>1-24-64</b> |
| FEB 7 1964               |                           |
| ANS.<br>BY: <i>Dent</i>  | <i>do</i>                 |

AUSTIN J. APP resides at 444 East Tulpehocken Street, Philadelphia and is employed at LaSalle College as a Professor of English. The Professor has recently returned from a three-month tour of Germany, Austria and Italy. APP wrote an article entitled "A Fair Deal for Germany" which appeared in the April 1, 1949 edition of "Common Sense" and in the November, 1949 issue of "The Kalist"; authored an article entitled "Food, Clothes and Homes in Germany, 1949". In October, 1949 APP spoke at the Kelving Haus of Philadelphia, his topic being "The Expellee Problem as a Challenge to Catholicism".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
- RUC - HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE **12-10-02** BY **SP1AG6M**

## REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to New York dated November 15, 1949.

## DETAILS:

Informants listed in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN J. APP resides at 444 East Tulpehocken Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (T-1, 12-16-49)

The 1949 Philadelphia Real Estate Directory indicates that APP is the owner of the residence at 444 Tulpehocken Street and that he resides on the premises. The residence was purchased on August 12, 1948 for \$12,000 and has an assessed value of \$7,800. Supplements of the Philadelphia Real Estate Directory, including the supplement of November, 1949, show no change

| APPROVED AND FORWARDED:                                                                        | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                                                                |                         | <b>100-210108-</b>            |
| (5) COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>5 - Bureau<br>3 - New York<br>3 - Philadelphia (1 file 100-12308) |                         | NOT RECORDED<br>55 FEB 1 1950 |
| <b>13</b>                                                                                      |                         | <i>INITIALS ON ORIGINAL</i>   |

**50 FEB 10 1950**

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of ownership for this residence.

The November, 1949 issue of "The Malist", a mimeographed publication published by Catholic laymen in Meriden, Connecticut lists Dr. AUSTIN J. APP as a Professor of English at LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.

On Page 1, paragraph 2 of the November issue of this publication there appears an article entitled "Food, Clothes and Homes in Germany, 1949". This article indicates that APP has just returned from a three-month tour of Germany, Austria and Italy.

In the 4-1-49 special edition of the newspaper "Common Sense" which is listed as "the nation's anti-Communist newspaper" and is edited in Union, New Jersey, there appeared an article on page 1, column 3 entitled "A Fair Deal for Germany", the author of which was AUSTIN J. APP. This article sets out a three-point plan through which the author believes Germany will obtain a fair deal. First the author indicates that the United States demand full integrity of German boundaries as set out in the Atlantic Charter. Second, APP believes that it is this country's duty to minimize "the awful calamity of the fifteen million East and Sudeten and Balkan Germans expelled from their homes and totally robbed, again with the complicity of our new deal Marxist controlled government." The third point taken by the author is that dismantling of industry in Germany should immediately be discontinued. In this respect APP stated that "In October, 1947 almost three years after the war, our government while telling the American people to send five billion a year to Europe to revive production, collaborated with the British and French in listing 918 German plants for destruction, only 338 of which were listed as war plants. Since then many have been destroyed".

In the issue of "The Malist" previously listed, in the article appearing on page 1, paragraph 2 APP set out in great detail statistics regarding food, clothing and homes in Germany as they appeared during his visit during 1949. In summary of this article APP stated that the dominant impression that he received after spending three months in the vanquish countries was that in spite of the devastation and casualties of the war and the injustices, expulsions, dismantling, war prisoner slave labor of the post-war years, that Germany, Austria and Italy were coming to life again, painfully but surely. He said that in western Germany the victors, while still a long way from the Atlantic Charter, are slowly shaking off their "Morgenthauism" and that in proportion hope and reconstruction are "pushing out their tender shoots".

In the same edition of "The Malist" on page 7 there appears an article entitled "The Expellee Problem as a Challenge to Catholicism." This article is a summarization of a talk made by AUSTIN J. APP at the Kelping Haus in Philadelphia on October 5, 1949. According to the article, APP advised the

group the staggering wrong to the twelve million surviving expellees can only be righted when countries behind the iron curtain grant them the right of self determination and restore their homes and homeland to them. The article indicated that APP believed that this could not come about until world Catholicism has persuaded Catholics of these countries to be willing to make good this enormous wrong in which they have, unfortunately, abetted the Bolsheviks. The article advised that Dr. APP requested Catholics in America to rush relief to the expellees of Germany.

b2

b7C

b7D

An informant advised that [REDACTED] of the Nationalist Action League whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, in January, 1949 discussed the distinctions between Nationalism and provincialism with Professor APP and that during this same month [REDACTED] invited APP to attend a small gathering during the early part of February, 1949 to further discuss a Nationalist program from a philosophical viewpoint. The informant did not know if APP attended this meeting. [REDACTED]

In December, 1949 [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the latter according to the informant closely associated with [REDACTED] in the Nationalist Action League, made arrangements to meet with Dr. APP at his residence to discuss the publication of some Nationalist literature in pocket edition form. The informant stated that [REDACTED] was unable to attend this discussion but that [REDACTED] and Professor APP did meet in regard to this matter on December 19, 1949. [REDACTED]

The Nationalist Action League is listed as a subversive organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE -  
OF ORIGIN



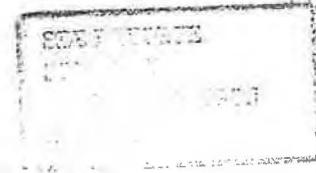
## U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SECRET

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
October 3, 1984

AUSTIN JOSEPH APP, aka  
August Joseph App,  
Austin J. App,  
Austin App



This communication is classified "Secret" in its entirety.

AUSTIN JOSEPH APP is a United States citizen of German extraction. In 1975, he received the "European Peace Prize of the German National Newspaper (DNZ)." An article he wrote entitled, "A Fair Deal for Germany," appeared in the April 1, 1949 edition of "COMMON SENSE," and in the November, 1949 issue of "THE MALIST." He authored an article entitled, "Food, Clothes and Homes in Germany, 1949" after returning from a three-month tour of Germany, Austria and Italy. APP spoke at the KELPING HAUS OF PHILADELPHIA in October, 1949, his topic being, "The Expeller Problem as a Challenge to Catholicism."

Investigation conducted in 1945 disclosed that APP was described by fellow professors as an extreme idealist, pacifist and altruist. He was described as pro-German, but not pro-Nazi. Prior to World War II, he was described as a non-interventionist and extremely critical of United States foreign policy. (S)(u) declassified per Army letter 2-11-88

No further information has been developed concerning APP since 1949. His last known residence is Takoma Park, Maryland and he is lastly known to have been a Professor at LA SALLE COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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ON 2-19-88

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ENCLOSURE

100-210108-1

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AUSTIN JOSEPH APP

Background Information

|                                   |                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name                              | AUSTIN JOSEPH APP, aka<br>August Joseph App,<br>Austin J. App,<br>Austin App |
| <u>Address</u>                    |                                                                              |
| June 19, 1942                     | LAROS COLLEGE, Dubuque, <u>Iowa</u>                                          |
| September 2, 1942                 | UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON                                                       |
| March 29, 1943                    | 75 East Woodruff Avenue<br><u>Columbus, Ohio</u>                             |
| May 1, 1944                       | 476 West 7th Avenue<br><u>Columbus, Ohio</u>                                 |
| September 1, 1944                 | 146 Davis Court<br><u>San Antonio, Texas</u>                                 |
| 1949 to 1962                      | 444 East Tulpehocken Street<br><u>Philadelphia, PA</u>                       |
| 1965                              | 5353 Magnolia Street<br><u>Philadelphia, PA</u>                              |
| Last known address<br>March, 1975 | Takoma Park, <u>Maryland</u>                                                 |
| Race                              | White                                                                        |
| Sex                               | Male                                                                         |
| Date and place<br>of birth        | May 24, 1902, <u>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</u>                                    |
| Height                            | 5'10"                                                                        |
| Weight                            | 170 pounds                                                                   |
| Eyes                              | Grey                                                                         |
| Hair                              | Brown                                                                        |
| Complexion                        | Light                                                                        |

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AUSTIN JOSEPH APP

|                                       |                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Social Security Account Number</u> | 199-09-7789                                                                                                                |
| <u>Marital Status</u>                 | Single                                                                                                                     |
| <u>Criminal Record</u>                | None                                                                                                                       |
| <u>Military Service</u>               | U.S. Army from September 11, 1942 to March 12, 1943 - received honorable discharge as Private at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana |

Employment

|              |                                                                   |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1925 to 1935 | Professor of English<br>at Catholic university                    |
| 1935 to 1942 | Head of English Department<br>SCRANTON UNIVERSITY<br>Scranton, PA |

Traveled in Europe, Canada and Mexico and taught at LAROS COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa during summers.

September 11, 1942 to March 12, 1943 - U.S. Army. Received honorable discharge as Private at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Army serial number 33353746.

Subsequent to discharge, employed by JAEGERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 550 West Spring, Columbus, Ohio - manufacturers of farm machinery.

|      |                                                                          |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1944 | Professor of English in<br>INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE,<br>San Antonio, Texas |
| 1949 | Professor of English<br>LA SALLE COLLEGE<br>Philadelphia, PA             |

A recent check of the COMMONWEALTH LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE NETWORK (CLEAN) was negative relative to motor vehicles or registration.

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